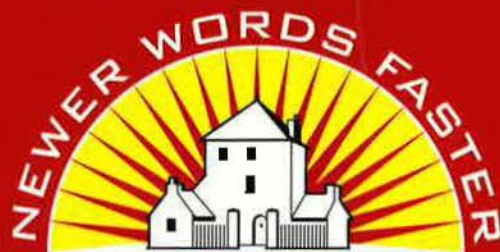


# EXHIBIT B



# RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

- Over 315,000 Entries
- Special New-Words Section Plus an Essay on the Growth of English
- 2,400 Spot Maps and Illustrations

R. APP. 0020

COPYRIGHT © 1998, 1997, 1996, 1993, 1987 BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher. All inquiries should be addressed to Random House Reference & Information Publishing, Random House, Inc., New York, NY 10022. Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., New York and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited.

*Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition*, is revised and updated edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, Second Edition, Unabridged*.

The *Random House Living Dictionary Database™*, the *Random House Living Dictionary™*, and the *Random House Living Dictionary Project™* are trademarks of Random House, Inc. *Random House* and the house design are registered trademarks of Random House, Inc.

*International Phonetic Alphabet*, courtesy of International Phonetic Association

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data as of 1997:**

Random House compact unabridged dictionary  
Random House Webster's Unabridged dictionary.—2nd ed.  
p. cm

Rev., updated ed. of: Random House compact unabridged dictionary.  
Special 2nd Ed.

ISBN 0-679-45854-9.—ISBN 0-679-45853-0

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1625.R293 1997 423—dc21 97-17702

CIP

**Trademarks**

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all terms or words in which proprietary rights might exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other propriety term.

This book is available for special purchases in bulk by organizations and institutions, not for resale, at special discounts. Please direct your inquiries to the Random House Special Sales Department, toll free 888-591-1200 or fax 212-572-4961.

Please address inquiries about electronic licensing of reference products, for use on a network or in software or on CD-ROM, to the Subsidiary Rights Department, Random House Reference & Information Publishing, fax 212-940-7370.

New York Toronto London Sydney Auckland

This book is also sold in a special package containing the CD-ROM version 3.0 for Windows™ 95 and higher versions.

Visit the Random House Reference & Information Publishing Web site at [www.randomwords.com](http://www.randomwords.com)

Typeset and printed in the United States of America.

October 1999

9 8 7 6 5 4

ISBN: 0-679-45854-9 (Hardcover/book only)

ISBN: 0-375-40383-3 (Hardcover/book and CD-ROM package)

**R. APP. 0021**



resembling, or relating to fat. —*n.* 2. animal fat stored in the fatty tissue of the body. [1735-45; < *L. adip-*, s. of *adeps* fat, *lard* + *-ose*] —*ad-ipo-se/ness*, *ad-i-po-si-ty* (ad'ə pō'si tē), *ad-i-po-sis*, *n.*

**ad-ipo-se fin'**, a small, fleshy fin, usually lacking rays, behind the main dorsal fin in trouts, catfishes, and other bony fishes.

**ad-ipo-se tis'sue**, loose connective tissue in which fat cells accumulate. [1850-55]

**Ad-i-ron-dack** (ad'ə rōn'dak), *n.*, *pl.* -dacks, (*esp. col. lectively*) -dack. 1. a member of an Algonquian people living mainly north of the St. Lawrence River. 2. Adirondacks. See **Adirondack Mountains**. [1865-70, Amer.]

**Adi-rōn/dack chair'**, a sturdy armchair for outdoor use, made of wide wooden slats, with a sloping back and a seat often slanting down toward it.

**Ad-iron/dack Moun'tains**, a mountain range in NE New York: a part of the Appalachian Mountains. Highest peak, Mt. Marcy, 5344 ft. (1629 m). Also called **Adirondacks**.

**ad-it** (ad'it), *n.* 1. an entrance or a passage. 2. Also called **entry**. Mining. a nearly horizontal passage leading into a mine. 3. an approach or access. [1595-1605; < *L. aditus* an approach, equiv. to *ad-* + *-i-* (s. of *ire* to go) + *-tus* suffix of *v.* action]

**A-dit-ya** (ā'dit yə), *n.* *Hinduism*. one of the Vedic gods, the sons of Aditi. Cf. **Asura**. [*< Skt aditya* (or *adityah* pl.), deriv. of *aditi* a goddess (orig. a deified abstraction, lit., the absence of binding)]

**adj.**, 1. adjacent. 2. adjective. 3. adjoining. 4. adjourned. 5. adjudged. 6. adjunct. 7. Banking. adjustment. 8. adjutant.

**Adj.A.**, Adjunct in Arts.

**ad-ja-cen-cy** (ə jā'sən sē), *n.*, *pl.* -cies. 1. Also, **ad-jacence**, the state of being adjacent; nearness. 2. Usually, **adjacencies**, things, places, etc., that are adjacent. 3. **Radio and Television**, a broadcast or announcement immediately preceding or following another. [1640-50; < *LL. adiacentia*. See **ADJACENT**, *-ENCY*]

**ad-ja-cent** (ə jā'sənt), *adj.* 1. lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: a motel adjacent to the highway. 2. just before, after, or facing: a map on an adjacent page. [1400-50; late ME < *L. adiacent-* (s. of *adiacens*, *pp.* of *adiacere* to adjoin), equiv. to *ad-* + *jac-* lie + *-ent* -*ENT*] —**ad-ja-cent-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. abutting, juxtaposed, touching. See **adjoin-ing**. —**Ant.** distant.

**ad-ja-cent an-gles**, *Geom.* two angles having the same vertex and having a common side between them.

**ad-jec-ti-val** (ə jēk'ti vāl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or used as an adjective. 2. describing by means of many adjectives; depending for effect on intensive qualification of subject matter, as a writer, style, or essay. [1790-1800; *ADJECTIVE* + *-AL*] —**ad-jec-ti-val-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-jec-tive** (ə jēk'tiv), *n.* 1. *Gram.* any member of a class of words that in many languages are distinguished in form, as partly in English by having comparative and superlative endings, or by functioning as modifiers of nouns, as *good*, *wise*, *perfect*. —*adj.* 2. pertaining to or functioning as an adjective; adjectival: the adjective use of a noun. 3. not able to stand alone; dependent. 4. *Law*. concerning methods of enforcement of legal rights, as pleading and practice (opposed to *substantive*). 5. (of dye colors) requiring a mordant or the like to render them permanent (opposed to *substantive*). [1350-1400; ME < *LL. adjectivum*, neut. of *adjectivus*, equiv. to *ad-jec-tus* attached, added, ptp. of *ad-jicere* (ad- + *-jic-*, comb. form of *jac-* throw + *-tus* ptp. suffix) + *-ivus* -*IVE*] —**ad-jec-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-jec-tive clause'**, *Gram.* a relative clause that modifies a noun or pronoun, as *who saw us* in *It was she who saw us*.

**ad-jec-tive phrase'**, *Gram.* a group of words including an adjective and its complements or modifiers that functions as an adjective, as *too openly critical* of the administration.

**ad-join** (ə jōin'), *v.t.* 1. to be close to or in contact with; abut on: *His property adjoins the lake*. 2. to attach or append; affix. —*vi.* 3. to be in connection or contact: the point where the estates adjoin. [1275-1325; ME *adjoinein* < MF *ajoindre*. See **AD-**, **JOIN**]

**ad-join-ing** (ə jōi'ning), *adj.* being in contact at some point or line; located next to another; bordering; contiguous: the adjoining room; a row of adjoining town houses. [1485-95; *ADJOIN* + *-ING*]

—**Syn.** **ADJOINING**, **ADJACENT**, **BORDERING** all mean near or close to something. **ADJOINING** implies touching, having a common point or line: an adjoining yard. **ADJACENT** implies being nearby or next to something else: all the adjacent houses; adjacent angles. **BORDERING** means having a common boundary with something: the farm bordering on the river. —**Ant.** separated.

**ad-joint** (ə jōint), *n.* *Math.* 1. a square matrix obtained from a given square matrix and having the property that its product with the given matrix is equal to the determinant of the given matrix times the identity matrix. 2. Also called **Hermitian conjugate**, **transposed conjugate**, the matrix obtained from a given matrix by interchanging rows and columns and by replacing each element by its complex conjugate. [*AD-* + *JOINT*]

**ad-joint differ-ent-ial equa-tion**, *Math.* a differential equation obtained from a given differential equation and having the property that any solution of one equation is an integrating factor of the other.

**ad-journ** (ə jōrn'), *v.t.* 1. to suspend the meeting of (a club, legislature, committee, etc.) to a future time, another place, or indefinitely: to adjourn the court. 2. to defer or postpone to a later time: They adjourned the meeting until the following Monday. 3. to defer or post-

pone (a matter) to a future meeting of the same body. 4. to defer or postpone (a matter) to some future time, either specified or not specified. —*vi.* 5. to postpone, suspend, or transfer proceedings. 6. to go to another place: to adjourn to the parlor. [1300-50; ME *ajou(u)rnen* < MF *ajoutir*, equiv. to *ad-* + *jorn-* < *L. diurnus* daily; see **JOURNAL**, **JOURNEY**]

**ad-journ-ment** (ə jōrn'mənt), *n.* the act of adjourning or the state or period of being adjourned. [1635-45; < AF *adjournement*, MF. See **ADJOURN**, *-MENT*]

**adj't.**, adjutant.

**ad-judge** (ə juj'), *v.t.*, -judged, -judg-ing. 1. to declare or pronounce formally; decree: The will was adjudged void. 2. to award or assign judicially: The prize was adjudged to him. 3. to decide by a judicial opinion or sentence: to adjudge a case. 4. to sentence or condemn: He was adjudged to die. 5. to deem; consider; think: It was adjudged wise to avoid war. [1325-75; ME *ajugen* < MF *ajugier* < *L. adjuicare*. See **ADJUDICATE**]

**ad-ju-di-cate** (ə jōd'i kat'), *v.*, -cat-ed, -cat-ing. —*v.t.* 1. to pronounce or decree by judicial sentence. 2. to settle or determine (an issue or dispute) judicially. —*v.i.* 3. to sit in judgment (usually fol. by *upon*). [1690-1700; < *L. adjuicare* (ptp. of *adjuicare*). See **AD-**, **JUDGE**, *-ATE*] —**ad-ju-di-ca-tive** (ə jōd'i kät'iv, -kə tiv), **ad-ju-di-ca-to-ry** (ə jōd'i kə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**ad-ju-di-ca-tor**, *n.*

**ad-ju-di-ca-tion** (ə jōd'i kät'shən), *n.* 1. an act of adjudicating. 2. *Law*. a. the act of a court in making an order, judgment, or decree. b. a judicial decision or sentence. c. a court decree in bankruptcy. [1685-95; < *LL. adjuicatio* (s. of *adjuicare*). See **ADJUDICATE**, *-ION*]

**ad-ju-gate** (ə jū'gāt'), *n.* *Math.* Now Rare. An adjoint (def. 1). [*AD-* + (*CONJUGATE*)]

**ad-junct** (ə jŋkt'), *n.* 1. something added to another thing but not essential to it. 2. a person associated with lesser status, rank, authority, etc., in some duty or service; assistant. 3. a person working at an institution, as a college or university, without having full or permanent status: My lawyer works two nights a week as an adjunct, teaching business law at the college. 4. *Gram.* a modifying form, word, or phrase depending on some other form, word, or phrase, esp. an element of clause structure with adverbial function. —*adj.* 5. joined or associated, esp. in an auxiliary or subordinate relationship. 6. attached or belonging without full or permanent status: an adjunct surgeon on the hospital staff. [1580-90; < *L. adjunctus* joined to (ptp. of *adjungere*), equiv. to *ad-* + *jung-* (nasal var. of *jug-* yoke) + *-tus* ptp. suffix] —**ad-junct-ly**, *adv.*

—**Syn.** 1. appendix, supplement. See **addition**. 2. aide, attaché.

**ad-junc-tion** (ə jŋkt'shən), *n.* addition of an adjunct. [1595-1605; < *L. adjunction-* (s. of *adjunctio*). See **ADJUNCT**, *-ION*]

**ad-junc-tive** (ə jŋkt'tiv), *adj.* forming an adjunct. [1745-55; *ADJUNCT* + *-IVE*] —**ad-junc-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**ad-junct profes-sor**, a professor employed by a college or university for a specific purpose or length of time and often part-time. [1820-30]

**ad-ju-ra-tion** (ə jū'rā'shən), *n.* 1. an earnest request; entreaty. 2. a solemn or desperate urging or counseling: an adjuration for all citizens of the beleaguered city to take shelter. [1605-15; < *L. adjuratio* (s. of *adjuratio*), equiv. to *adjūrāt(us)*, ptp. of *adjūrāre* to *ADJURE* + *-iōn* -*ION*]

**ad-jure** (ə jōr'), *v.t.*, -jured, -jur-ing. 1. to charge, bind, or command earnestly and solemnly, often under oath or the threat of a penalty. 2. to entreat or request earnestly or solemnly. [1350-1400; ME < *L. adjūrāre*. See **AD-**, **JURY**] —**ad-ju-ra-to-ry** (ə jōr'ə tōr'ē, -tōr'ē), *adj.* —**ad-ju-rer**, *ad-ju-ror*, *n.*

**ad-just** (ə jŋst'), *v.t.* 1. to change (something) so that it fits, corresponds, or conforms; adapt; accommodate: to adjust expenses to income. 2. to put in good working order; regulate; bring to a proper state or position: to adjust an instrument. 3. to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: to adjust our differences. 4. *Insurance*. to determine the amount to be paid in settlement of (a claim). 5. to systematize. 6. *Mil.* to correct the elevation or deflection of (a gun). —*vi.* 7. to adapt oneself; become adapted: They had no problems in adjusting at the new school. [1350-1400; ME *ajusten* < AF *ajuster*, OF *ajuster* to make conform to, *v.* deriv. with *a-*, *af-*, of *juste* right, *just*, influenced in sense by *ajouter*, *ajoster* to add < *LL. adjutare*; see **AD-**, **JUNCTA**]

—**Syn.** 2. set; repair, fix. **ADJUST**, **ADAPT**, **ALTER** in their literal meanings imply making necessary or desirable changes (as in position, shape, or the like). To **ADJUST** is to move into proper position for use: to adjust the eyepiece of a telescope. To **ADAPT** is to make a change in character, to make something useful in a new way: to adapt a paper clip for a hairpin. To **ALTER** is to change the appearance but not the use: to alter the height of a table. 3. arrange; rectify; reconcile.

**ad-just-a-bil-ity** (ə jŋst'ə bil'i tē), *n.* 1. the quality of being adjustable: a reclining chair with infinite adjustability. 2. the ability, esp. of a child, to adjust to new surroundings; adaptability: to observe the child's adjustability to her foster home. [*ADJUST* + *-ABILITY*]

**ad-just-a-ble** (ə jŋst'ə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being adjusted: adjustable seat belts. 2. (of loans, mortgages, etc.) having a flexible rate, as one based on money market interest rates or on the rate of inflation or cost of living. 3. (esp. of life insurance) having flexible premiums and coverage, based on the insured's current needs and ability to pay. —*n.* 4. any rate, expense, income, etc., that varies unpredictably: Luckily, his chief income is not made up of adjustables. Allow some money in your budget for the adjustables. [1765-75; *ADJUST* + *-ABLE*] —**ad-just-a-bly**, *adv.*

**ad-just-a-ble-pitch** (ə jŋst'ə bəl pich'), *adj.* (of a

marine or aircraft propeller) having blades whose pitch can be changed while the propeller is stationary, chiefly to suit various conditions of navigation or flight. Cf. **controllable-pitch**. [1905-10]

**ad-just-a-ble-rate mort-gage** (ə jŋst'ə bəl rāt'), a mortgage that provides for periodic changes in the interest rate, based on changing market conditions. *Abbrev.* **ARM**

**ad-just-a-ble span/ner**, *Brit.* See **monkey wrench** (def. 1).

**ad-just-ed** (ə jŋst'id), *adj.* 1. arranged or fitted properly: Properly adjusted shelving will accommodate books of various heights. 2. adapted to surroundings or circumstances (often used in combination): a well-adjusted child. [1665-75; *ADJUST* + *-ED*]

**ad-just-ed gross/in-come**, (in U.S. income-tax returns) the total of an individual's wages, salaries, interest, dividends, etc., minus allowable deductions. *Abbrev.* **AGI**

**ad-just-er** (ə jŋst'ər), *n.* 1. a person or thing that adjusts. 2. an insurance company representative who investigates claims and makes settlement recommendations based on the estimate of the damages and the company's liability. Also, **adjustor**. [1665-75; *ADJUST* + *-ER*]

**ad-just-ive** (ə jŋst'iv), *adj.* concerned with, making, or controlling adjustments: to settle in a chair with adjustable motions; a thermostat with an adjustable dial. [1880-85; *ADJUST* + *-IVE*]

**ad-just-ment** (ə jŋst'mənt), *n.* 1. the act of adjusting; adaptation to a particular condition, position, or purpose. 2. the state of being adjusted; orderly relation of parts or elements. 3. a device, as a knob or lever, for adjusting: the adjustments on a television set. 4. the act of bringing something into conformity with external requirements: the adjustment of one's view of reality. 5. harmony achieved by modification or change of a position: They worked out an adjustment of their conflicting ideas. 6. *Social*. a process of modifying, adapting, or altering individual or collective patterns of behavior so as to bring them into conformity with other such patterns, as with those provided by a cultural environment. 7. *Insurance*. the act of ascertaining the amount of indemnity that the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy, and of settling the claim. 8. a settlement of a disputed account or claim. 9. a change or concession, as in price or other terms, in view of minor defect or the like. [1635-45; *ADJUST* + *-MENT*] —**ad-just-ment-al** (ə jŋst'men'tl), *adj.*

**ad-just-ment dis-or-der**, *Psychiatry*. a mental disorder that occurs as a maladaptive reaction to an episode of psychological, social, or physical stress, as divorce or a natural disaster.

**ad-just-er** (ə jŋst'ər), *n.* adjuster. [*ADJUST* + *-OR*]

**ad-ju-tan-cy** (ə jŋtən sē), *n.*, *pl.* -cies. The office or rank of an adjutant: His adjutancy allows him certain privileges. [1765-75; *ADJUTANT* + *-ANCY*]

**ad-ju-tant** (ə jŋtənt), *n.* 1. *Mil.* a staff officer who assists the commanding officer in issuing orders. 2. *Mil. Brit.* an executive officer. 3. an assistant. 4. See **adjutant stork**. [1590-1600; < *L. adiutānt-* (s. of *adiutans*, *pp.* of *adiutare* to help, assist), equiv. to *ad-* + *jū-* (var. s. of *juvare* to help) + *-t-* freq. suffix + *-ant* -*ANT*]

**ad-ju-tant gen-eral**, *pl.* **adjutants general**. 1. *U.S. Army*. a. the Adjutant General, the chief administrative officer of the Army. b. an adjutant of a unit having a general staff, usually an officer of the Adjutant General's Corps. 2. a high, often the highest, officer of the National Guard of a state or territory.

**ad-ju-tant stork'**, a large Indian stork, *Leptoptilus dubius*, having a pinkish-brown neck and bill, a large naked pouch under the throat, and a military gait. Also called **adjutant**, **ad-ju-tant bird**.

**ad-ju-vant** (ə jŋvənt), *adj.* 1. serving to help or assist; auxiliary. 2. *Med.* utilizing drugs, radiation therapy, or other means of supplemental treatment following cancer surgery. —*n.* 3. a person or thing that aids or helps. 4. anything that aids in removing or preventing a disease, esp. a substance added to a prescription to aid the effect of the main ingredient. 5. *Immunol.* a substance admixed with an immunogen in order to elicit a more marked immune response. [1600-10; < *L. adjuvans* (s. of *adjuvans*, *pp.* of *adjuvare*), equiv. to *ad-* + *juv-* (s. of *juvare* to help) + *-ant* -*ANT*]

**ad-ka-len-das Grae-cas** (ād kā len'dās grē'kās; *Eng.* ād kə len'dās grē'kās), *Latin*. at no time; never: from the fact that the Greeks did not reckon dates by calendars. [*lit.*, at the Greek calendars]

**ADL**, Anti-Defamation League (of B'nai B'rith). Also, **A.D.L.**

**Ad-lal** (ad'lē, -lā, -li), *n.* a male given name.

**Ad-ler** (əd'lər; for 1-3 also əd'lər), *n.* 1. **Alfred**, 1870-1937, Austrian psychiatrist and psychologist. 2. **Cyrus**, 1863-1940, U.S. religious leader and Jewish scholar. 3. **Felix**, 1851-1933, U.S. educator, reformer, and writer. 4. **Kurt (Herbert)**, 1905-77, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Austria. 5. **Lawrence Cecil ("Larry")**, born 1914, U.S. harmonica player. 6. **Mortimer (Jerome)**, 1902-91, U.S. philosopher, educator, and author. 7. **Peter Hermann**, 1899-1990, U.S. orchestra conductor, born in Czechoslovakia.

**Ad-le-ri-an** (əd'lēr'ē ən), *adj.* of or pertaining to Alfred Adler or his doctrines, esp. in respect to the belief that behavior is determined by compensation for feelings of inferiority. [1930-35; *ADLER* + *-IAN*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, equal; if, ice; ox, över, öder, öll, öbök, öböt, out; up, ürg; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure, ö = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \* as in fire (fī'r), hour (ou'r), l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.



some, burdensome, or annoying: *Doing the laundry every week can be a terrible bother.* 5. effort, work, or worry: *Gardening takes more bother than it's worth.* 6. a worried or perplexed state: *Don't get into such a bother about small matters.* 7. someone or something that bothers or annoys: *My cousin is a perpetual bother to me.* —*interj.* 8. *Chiefly Brit.* (used to express mild irritation) 1710–20; orig. *Hiberno-E.* prob. by hypercorrection from *bodder*, an alternate early form; orig. obscure —*Syn.* 1. harass, vex, irritate; molest, disturb. **BOTHER**, **ANNOY**, **PLAGUE**, **TEASE** imply persistent interference with one's comfort or peace of mind. **BOTHER** suggests causing trouble or weariness or repeatedly interrupting in the midst of pressing duties. To **ANNOY** is to vex or irritate by bothering. **PLAGUE** is a strong word, connoting unremitting annoyance and harassment. To **TEASE** is to pester, as by long-continued whining and begging.

**both-er-a-tion** (both'ə rā'shən), *interj.* 1. (used as an exclamation indicating vexation or annoyance) —*n.* 2. the act or state of bothering or the state of being bothered. [1790–1800; **BOTHER** + **-ATION**]

**both-er-some** (both'ər səm), *adj.* causing annoyance or worry; troublesome. [1825–35; **BOTHER** + **-SOME**] —*Syn.* annoying, irritating, irksome, vexing, vexatious, galling.

**Both-ni-a** (both'nē ə), *n.* Gulf of, an arm of the Baltic Sea, extending N between Sweden and Finland. ab. 400 mi. (645 km) long. —**Both-ni-an**, *adj.*, *n.* —**Both-nic**, *adj.*

**Both-well** (both'wel', -wel, both', -n), *n.* James Hepburn (hep'būrn or, esp. *Brit.*, heb'ərn), Earl of, 1582–78, third husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

**both-y** (both'ē, both'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **both-ies**. *Scot.* a hut or small cottage. [1560–70; prob. < *ScotGael* *bothan* hut, with *-y* r. -an]

**Bot-kin** (bot'kin), *n.* Benjamin Albert, 1901–75, U.S. folklorist, editor, and essayist.

**bot-o-née** (bot'n ə, bot'n ə'), *adj.* *Heraldry.* (of a cross) having arms terminating in the form of a trefoil: *cross botonée*. See *illus.* under **CROSS**. Also, **bot-on-née**, **bot-on-y**, **bot-on-ny** (bot'n ə). [1565–75; < MF: covered with buds, equiv. to *boton* bud, *button* + *-ée*; see *-EE*]

**bo-tree** (bō), the pipal, or sacred fig tree, *Ficus religiosa*, of India, under which the founder of Buddhism is reputed to have attained the Enlightenment that constituted him the Buddha. Also called **bodhi tree**. [1860–65; partial trans. of *Sinhalese bogaha*, equiv. to *bo* (< *Pali* *bodhi* < *Skt*; see *BODHISATTV*) + *gaha* tree]

**bot-ry-oid-al** (bo'trē oīd'l), *adj.* *Mineral.* having the form of a bunch of grapes: *botryoidal hematite*. Also, **bot-ry-oid**, **botryose**. [1810–20; < Gk *botryoidēs* shaped like a bunch of grapes (*botrys*) bunch of grapes + *-oidēs* (-oid) + *-AL*] —**bot-ry-oid-al-ly**, *adv.*

**bot-ry-o-my-co-sis** (bo'trē ō mī kō'sis), *n.* *Vet. Pathol.* a disease of horses and other domestic animals, often occurring after castration, usually caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* and characterized by the formation of granulomatous masses. [*<* Gk *botryo-* (comb. form of *botrys* bunch of grapes) + *mycosis*] —**bot-ry-o-my-cotic** (bo'trē ō mī kō'tik), *adj.*

**bot-ry-ose** (bo'trē ōs'), *adj.* 1. *Mineral.* botryoidal. 2. *racemose*. [*<* Gk *botrys* (s) bunch of grapes + *-ose*']

**bot-ry-tis** (bō trī'tis), *n.* 1. any imperfect fungus of the genus *Botrytis*, having the conidia in grapelike bunches: a major cause of plant disease. 2. See **noble rot**. [*<* NL (1832) < Gk *botrys* (s) bunch of grapes + NL *-itis* (-itis)]

**botry-tis rot**, *Plant Pathol.* a disease of many plants caused by fungi of the genus *Botrytis*, characterized by leaf blight, a tan-gray moldlike surface growth, and the rotting of stems and storage organs. Cf. **noble rot**.

**bots** (bōts), *n.* (used with a plural v.) *Vet. Pathol.* a disease affecting various mammals, esp. horses, caused by the attachment of the parasitic larvae of botflies to the stomach of the host. [1780–90; *pl.* of *bot*; see *-s*]

**Bot-sa-res** (Gk. bō'sā rēs), *n.* **Mar-kos** (Gk. mār'-kōs). See **Bozzaris**, **Marco**.

**Bot-swa-na** (bot swā'nə), *n.* a republic in S Africa: formerly a British protectorate; gained independence 1966; member of the Commonwealth of Nations. 800,000; 276,000 sq. mi. (712,250 sq. km). *Cap.*: Gaborone. Formerly, **Bechuanaland**.

**bot-t** (bōt), *n.* **bot**.

**bot** (bōt), *n.* **Metall.** a conical knob, mounted on a rod, for stopping temporarily the flow of molten metal or slag from a blast furnace or cupola. [1875–80; *perh.* special use of *bot* (now obs.) iron tool for marking sheep, itself special use of ME *botte* (var. of *bat*) shepherd's crook]

**bot-te-ga** (bō tā'gə, bə; *It.* bōt'tē'gā), *n.*, *pl.* **-te-gas**, **-te-ges** (-tə'gē; *It.* -tē'gē). the studio of a master artist, in which lesser artists, apprentices, or students learn by participating in the work. [1895–1900; < *It.* *bottega*, *shop* < *L.* *apotheke*; see *APOTHECARY*]

**Bött-ger** (bōt'gər), *n.* Jo-hann Fried-rieh (yō'hän frī'drīkh), 1682–1719, German chemist.

**Bot-ti-cel-li** (bot'ti chel'ē; *It.* bōt'tē chel'ē), *n.* **San-dro** (san'drō, sän'-; *It.* sän'drō), (Alessandro di Mariano dei Filipepi), 1444?–1510, Italian painter. —**Bot-ti-cel-li-an**, *adj.*

**bot-tle** (bōtl), *n.*, *v.*, **-tled**, **-tling**. —*n.* 1. a portable container for holding liquids, characteristically having a neck and mouth and made of glass or plastic. 2. the contents of such a container; as much as such a container contains: a bottle of wine. 3. bottled cow's milk, milk of mother's milk: raised on the bottle. 4. hit the bottle. *Slang.* to drink alcohol to excess often or habitually. 5. the bottle, intoxicating beverages; liquor: He became addicted to the bottle. —*v.* 6. to put into or seal in a bottle: to bottle grape juice. 7. *Brit.* to preserve (fruit or vegetables) by heating to a sufficient temperature and

then sealing in a jar. 8. **bottle up**, *a.* to repress, control, or restrain: He kept all of his anger bottled up inside him. *b.* to enclose or entrap: Traffic was bottled up in the tunnel. [1325–75; ME *botel* < AF: OF *bot(u)teille* < ML *butticula*, equiv. to LL *butti* (s) butt' + *-cula* -cule'] —**bot-tle-like**, *adj.*

**bot-tle**<sup>2</sup> (bōtl), *n.* *Archit.* **botell** (def. 2).

**bot-tle ba-by**, an infant fed by bottle from birth, as distinguished from one who is breast-fed. [1890–95]

**bot-tle bill**, a legislative bill that requires the charging of a refundable deposit on certain beverage bottles and cans, to encourage the return of these containers for recycling while at the same time reducing littering.

**bot-tle-brush** (bōtl'brush'), *n.* *Bot.* any of various trees or shrubs of the myrtle family, esp. of the genera *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca*, native to Australia and adjacent areas, having spikes of flowers with numerous conspicuous stamens. [1705–15; *BOTTLE* + *BRUSH*; so called from the resemblance of the flower spike to a brush used for cleaning bottles, with bristles on all sides of a central stem]

**bot-tlebrush grass**, a North American grass, *Hystrix patula*, having loose flower spikes with long awns. [1835–45]

**bot-tle cap**, a device for closing or sealing a bottle, esp. a metal cover with a cork gasket fitting tightly over the mouth of a glass or plastic bottle, held in place by crimping the edge of the cap over the lip or flange of the bottle. [1925–30, *Amer.*]

**bot-tle club**, a club serving drinks to members who have reserved or purchased their own bottles of liquor. [1940–45]

**bot-tled gas**, 1. gas stored in portable cylinders under pressure. 2. See **liquefied petroleum gas**. [1925–30]

**bot-tled in bond**, (of a straight whiskey or brandy) bottled at 100 proof after aging at least four years and being stored untaxed under U.S. government supervision until released for sale by the manufacturer.

**bot-tled wa-ter**, drinking water, often spring water, sometimes carbonated, sealed in bottles and usually certified as pure.

**bot-tle-feed** (bōtl'fed'), *v.*, **-fed**, **-feeding**. 1. to nurse or feed (an infant or young animal) with milk or other nourishment from a nursing bottle. 2. to nurture or teach with exaggerated care: We had to bottle-feed the new salesman on how to make door-to-door calls. [1860–65]

**bot-tle fern**. See **brittle fern**.

**bot-tle-ful** (bōtl'fūl'), *n.*, *pl.* **-fuls**. the amount that a bottle can hold: drinking soda by the bottleful. [1860–65; *BOTTLE* + *-FUL*]

**bot-tle gen-tian**. See **closed gentian**. [1905–10, *Amer.*]

**bot-tle glass**, glass of a deep green or amber color. [1620–30] —**bot-tle-glass**, *adj.*

**bot-tle gourd**. See under **gourd** (def. 1). [1860–65]

**bot-tle green**, a deep green. [1810–20] —**bot-tle-green**, *adj.*

**bot-tle-head** (bōtl'hed'), *n.* **bottlenose** (def. 2). [1645–55; *BOTTLE* + *HEAD*]

**bot-tle imp**. See **Cartesian diver**. [1815–25]

**bot-tle-neck** (bōtl'nek'), *n.* 1. a narrow entrance or passageway. 2. a place or stage in a process at which progress is impeded. 3. Also called **slide guitar**, a method of guitar playing that produces a gliding sound by pressing a metal bar or glass tube against the strings. —*v.* 4. to hamper or confine by or as if by a bottleneck. —*v.* 5. to become hindered by or as if by a bottleneck. [1895–1900; *BOTTLE* + *NECK*]

**bot-tle-nose** (bōtl'nōz'), *n.* 1. See **bottle-nosed dolphin**. 2. See **bottle-nosed whale**. [1540–50; *BOTTLE* + *NOSE*] —**bot-tle-nosed**, *adj.*

**bot-tle-nosed dol-ph-in**, any of several dolphins of the genus *Tursiops*, common in North Atlantic and Mediterranean waters, having a rounded forehead and well-defined beak. See *illus.* under **dolphin**. Also, **bot-tlenosed dol-ph-in**, **bot-tlenosed dol-ph-in**. Also called **bottlenose**.

**bot-tle-nosed whale**, any of various beaked whales of the family *Hyperoodontidae*, characterized by a bulbous forehead, esp. *Hyperoodon ampullatus* of the North Atlantic. Also, **bot-tlenosed whale**, **bot-tlenosed whale**. Also called **bottlenose**.

**bot-tle par-ty**, a party at which guests contribute their own liquor. [1925–30]

**bot-tler**<sup>1</sup> (bōtl'ər), *n.* a person, thing, or company that bottles. [*BOTTLE* + *-ER*]

**bot-tler**<sup>2</sup> (bōtl'ər), *n.* *Australian and New Zealand Slang.* a person or thing that is excellent or excites admiration. [*orig.* obscure; the final *-er* (appar. -ER') is shared by a number of synonymous expressive words, the earliest of which is *perh.* *bonzer*]

**bot-tle shop**, a store that sells wines, liquor, etc., by the bottle; liquor store. [1925–30]

**bot-tle tree**, any of several trees of the genus *Brachychiton*, native to Australia, characterized by a bottle-shaped swelling of the trunk, as *B. rupestris* (narrow-leaved bottle tree) or *B. australis* (broad-leaved bottle tree). [1840–50]

**bot-tle turn-ing**, *Furniture.* the turning of the legs of chairs, tables, etc., in manufacturing to give certain sections an ornamental, bottle-like form.

**bot-tle-wash-er** (bōtl'wash'ər, -wō'shar'), *n.* 1. a person or machine that washes bottles. 2. **chief cook** and **bottlewasher**, a person who does a wide variety of routine, sometimes menial, tasks: He's not just sales manager, he's the chief cook and bottlewasher in this firm. Also, **bot-tle-wash-er**. [1860–65; *BOTTLE* + *WASHER*]

**bot-tom** (bōt'əm), *n.* 1. the lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top: the bottom of a hill; the bottom of a page. 2. the under or lower side; underside: the bottom of a typewriter. 3. the ground under any body of water: the bottom of the sea. 4. Usually, **bottoms**. Also called **bottom land**. *Phys. Geog.* low alluvial land next to a river. 5. *Naut.* a. the part of a hull between the bilges, including the keel. b. the part of a hull that is immersed at all times. c. the cargo space in a vessel. d. a cargo vessel. 6. the seat of a chair. 7. *Informal.* the buttocks; rump. 8. the fundamental part; basic aspect. 9. **bottoms**, (used with a plural v.) the trousers of a pair of pajamas. 10. the working part of a plow, comprising the plowshare, landside, and moldboard. 11. the cause; origin; basis: Try getting to the bottom of the problem. 12. *Baseball.* a. the second half of an inning. b. the last three players in the batting order. 13. lowest limit, esp. of dignity, status, or rank: When people sink that low, they're bound to reach the bottom soon. 14. Usually, **bottoms**. *Chem.* the heaviest, least volatile fraction of petroleum, left behind in distillation after more volatile fractions are driven off. 15. **at bottom**, in reality; fundamentally: They knew at bottom that they were only deceiving themselves. Also, **at the bottom**. 16. **bottoms up**, (used interjectionally to urge the downing of one's drink). —*v.* 17. to furnish with a bottom. 18. to base or found (usually fol. by *on* or *upon*). 19. to discover the full meaning of (something); fathom. 20. to bring (a submarine) to rest on the ocean floor: They had to bottom the sub until the enemy cruisers had passed by. —*v.* 21. to be based; rest. 22. to strike against the bottom or end; reach the bottom. 23. (of an automotive vehicle) to sink vertically, as when bouncing after passing over a bump, so that the suspension reaches the lower limit of its motion: The car bottomed too easily on the bumpy road. 24. **bottom out**, to reach the lowest state or level: The declining securities market finally bottomed out and began to rise. —*adj.* 25. of or pertaining to the bottom or a bottom. 26. located on or at the bottom: I want the bottom book in the stack. 27. lowest: bottom prices. 28. living near or on the bottom: A flounder is a bottom fish. 29. *fundamental: the bottom cause*. 30. **bet one's bottom dollar**, a. to wager the last of one's money or resources. b. to be positive or assured: You can bet your bottom dollar that something will prevent us from leaving on time. [*bef.* 1000; ME *botme*, OE *botm*; akin to ON *botn*, D *bodem*, G *Boden*, L *fundus*, Gk *pythmén*, *Skt* *budhna*] —*Syn.* 1. base, foot. 8, 11. foundation, groundwork.

**bot-tom bolt**, a bolt at the bottom of a door or the like, sliding into a socket in the floor or sill and equipped with a device for keeping it raised when the door is not fastened.

**bot-tom dog**, underdog. [1880–85; by analogy with **TOP DOG**]

**bot-tom drawer** (drōr), *Brit.* any drawer used for a hope chest. [1885–90]

**bot-tom fish**, any of certain fishes that live at or near the bottom of a body of water, as certain of the cod and related species, the flatfishes, and catfishes. Also called **ground fish**.

**bot-tom-fish** (bōt'əm fish'), *v.* to fish with a weighted line for fish that feed close to the bottom. Also, **ground-fish**. [1840–50]

**bot-tom gear**, *Brit.* low' (def. 47).

**bot-tom grass**, any grass that grows on bottoms or lowlands.

**bot-tom heat**, *Hort.* heat artificially applied to a container in which plants are grown in order to induce their germination, rooting, or growth. [1880–85]

**bot-tom ice**. See **anchor ice**. [1720–30, *Amer.*]

**bot-tom la-dy**, *Slang.* 1. a pimp's most reliable prostitute. 2. a female pimp. 3. the madam of a brothel. Also called **bottom woman**.

**bot-tom land**, *Phys. Geog.* bottom (def. 4). [1720–30, *Amer.*]

**bot-tom-less** (bōt'əm lis), *adj.* 1. lacking a bottom. 2. immeasurably deep. 3. unfathomable; mysterious: a bottomless problem. 4. without bounds; unlimited: He seems to have a bottomless supply of money. 5. without basis, cause, or reason: a bottomless accusation. 6. nude or nearly nude below as well as above the waist: bottomless dancers. 7. featuring bottomless entertainers: a bottomless club. [1275–1325; ME *botomles*. See **BOTTOM**, **-LESS**; defs. 5, 6 on the model of **TOPLESS**] —**bot-tom-less-ly**, *adv.* —**bot-tom-less-ness**, *n.* —*Syn.* 4. boundless, infinite, inexhaustible.

**bot-tomless pit**, 1. hell (def. 1). 2. something that drains all one's energy or resources. [1525–35]

**bot-tom line**, 1. the last line of a financial statement, used for showing net profit or loss. 2. net profit or loss. 3. the deciding or crucial factor. 4. the ultimate result; outcome. [1965–70] —**bot-tom-line**, *adj.*

**bot-tom-lin-er** (bōt'əm lin'ər), *n.* a person, as an executive, accountant, or stockholder, who puts the net profits of a business ahead of all other considerations. [*BOTTOM LINE* + *-ER*]

**bot-tom-most** (bōt'əm mōst' or, esp. *Brit.*, -mōst), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or situated at the bottom. 2. (of one of a series) farthest down; lowest. 3. bottom. [1860–65; *BOTTOM* + *-MOST*]

**bot-tom-of-the-line** (bōt'əm əv the lin'), *adj.* being the cheapest item of its kind made by a manufacturer; produced as inexpensively as possible (opposed to *top-of-the-line*): bottom-of-the-line merchandise that has no warranty.

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out; up, urge, child; sing, shoe; thin, that; zh as in treasure. a = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \* as in fire (fī'r), hour (u'r). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in credit (krīd'it), and button (but'n). See the full key on page 1023.







**e-val-u-a-tion** (i val'yoo ä'shən), *n.* 1. an act or process of evaluating or appraising. 2. (esp. in medicine) a diagnosis or diagnostic study of a physical or mental condition. (1745-55; < F *évaluation*. See *E-*, *VALUATION*)

**Ev-an** (ev'ən), *n.* a male given name, Welsh form of *Evangel*.

**ev·a·nesce** (ev'ə nes', ev'ə nes'), *v.i.*, -nesced, -nescing. to disappear gradually; vanish; fade away. [1812; *< L evānescere to VANISH*] —**ev·a·nes'cent**, *adj.*

**ev·a·nes·cent** (ev'ə nes'ənt), *adj.* 1. vanishing; fading away; fleeting. 2. tending to become

*evānēscēs*) vanishing, disappearing. See EVANESCENT. —**ENT**] —**ev'a-nes'cent-ly**, adv.

**Evang.,** Evangelical.

**e·van·gel**<sup>1</sup> (i van'jəl), *n.* 1. the good news.

demption of the world through Jesus Christ: the

2. (usually *cap.*) any of the four Gospels. 3. doctrine taken as a guide or regarded as of prime importance. good news or tidings. [1300-50; ME < LL *euangelium* < Gk *euangelion* good news (see EU-, ANGEL); *evangile* < MF]

**•van·gel**<sup>2</sup> (i van'jəl), n. an evangelist. [1585-90;  
LL *evangelus* < Gk *euángelos* (adj.) bringing good news  
See EVANGEL<sup>1</sup>]

**evan·gel·i·ar·y** (ē/van jəl/ē er/ē, -ē ə rē, ev/ən-)  
pl. **-ar·ies** evangelistary. [*< ML evangelārium*;  
EVANGEL. -ARY]

**e·van·gel·i·cal** (ē'van-jel'i-kəl, ev'ən-), *adj.* **e·van·gel'ic.** 1. pertaining to or in keeping with the gospel and its teachings. 2. belonging to or designed for

the Christian churches that emphasize the teachings and authority of the Scriptures, esp. of the New Testament in opposition to the institutional authority of the church itself, and that stress as paramount the tenet that

atonement of Christ. 3. designating Christians, especially the late 1970's, eschewing the designation of fundamentalist but holding to a conservative interpretation of the Bible. 4. pertaining to certain movements in the

tant churches in the 18th and 19th centuries stressed the importance of personal experience of

—n. 6. an adherent of evangelical doctrines or a person who belongs to an evangelical church or party. [1860]

**e·van·gel·i·cal·ness** /e'van·gel/i·cal/i·ty, n. —e'van·gel·i·cal·ism (ə'van·jəl/i·zəm) n.

1. evangelical doctrines or principles. 2. adherence

**E·van·gə·line** (i van'jə lən', -lin', -lin), *n.* a female given name, invented by H.W. Longfellow. Also, *Evan-*

**E·van·ge·line** (i van'jə lin), *n.* a narrative poem (1847) by Longfellow.

**e·van·ge·lism** (i van'jə liz'əm), *n.* 1. the preaching or promulgation of the gospel; the work of an evangelist. 2. evangelicism. 3. missionary zeal, purpose, or activity. (1620-20; evangel + -ism)

**e·van·ge·list** (i van'jə list), *n.* 1. a Protestant minister or layperson who serves as an itinerant or special preacher, esp. a revivalist. 2. a preacher of the gospel.

3. (cap.) any of the writers (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John) of the four Gospels. 4. (in the primitive church) a person who first brought the gospel to a city or region. 5. (cap.) *Mormon Ch.* a patriarch. 6. a person making a new religious teaching or a new interpretation of any religion.

by evangelical enthusiasm for or support of any  
[1125-75; ME *evangeliste* < L *evangelista* < Gk *eu-*  
*angelistēs*. See *EVANGEL*<sup>1</sup>, -IST]

book containing passages from the four Gospels to be read at a divine service. Also, **evangelary**. [1840-50]  
ML *evangelistarium*. See **EVANGELIST, -ARY**]

**e·van·ge·lis·tic** (i van'jə lis'tik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to evangelists or to preachers of the gospel. 2. evangelistic. 3. seeking to evangelize; striving to convert sinners.

designed or fitted to evangelize. 5. (often cap.) pertaining to the four Evangelists. (1835-45; EVANGELIST + -IC) —**e-van'ge-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**e·van·ge·lize** (i van'jə liz'), v., -lized, -lizing.  
1. to preach the gospel to. 2. to convert to Christianity.  
—v.i. 3. to preach the gospel; act as an evangelist.  
esp. Brit., **e·van'ge·lize**. [1350-1400; ME *evangelize*  
← LL *evangelizāre* ← L *gk evangelizōin*. See **EVAN**.]

**e·van·ish** (*i van'ish*), v.i. 1. to vanish; disappear.  
to cease to be [*vān'ish*, 50; ME *evanisschen*. < MF *evanir*.

**Evans** (ev'ənz), *n.* 1. Sir Arthur John, 1851-1941, English archaeologist. 2. Dame Edith, 1888-1978, English archaeologist.

1971, U.S. embryologist and anatomist. 4. Mary See **Ellot, George**. 5. **Maurice**, born 1901, U.S. and producer, born in England. 6. **Oliver**, 1755-1827, U.S. inventor; constructed the first high-pressure cell.

engine in the U.S. 1801? **7. Rob-ley Dun-gan** (rōb'leɪ dʌŋ'gən), ("Fighting Bob"), 1846-1912, U.S. naval officer and admiral. **8. Ru-dolph** (rōo'dʌlf), 1878-1960, U.S. naval officer and admiral.

**Ev·ans·ton** (ev'ən stən), *n.* a city in NE  
Lake Michigan, near Chicago, 73,706.  
**Ev·ans·ville** (ev'ənz vil'), *n.* a city in SW Indiana.

the Ohio River. 130,496.

**e·vap·o·ra·ble** (i vap'ər ə bəl), *adj.*  
evaporated. [1535-45; EVAPOR(ATE) +  
-ABLE]

**e·vap·o·rate** (i vap'ə rāt'), *v.*, **-rat·ed**, **-rat·ing**  
 1. to change from a liquid or solid state into vapor.  
 2. to change from a liquid or solid state into vapor.  
 3. to disappear.

**K. A.F. 0023**

\_\_\_\_\_



**frail**<sup>1</sup> (fral), *adj.*, *-er, est.* 1. having delicate health; not robust; weak: *My grandfather is rather frail now.* 2. easily broken or destroyed; fragile. 3. morally weak; easily tempted. —*n.* 4. *Older Slang* (sometimes offensive): a girl or woman. [1300-50; ME *frail(e)*, *frel(e)* < OF < L *fragilis* FRAGILE] —**frail**<sup>2</sup>/y, *adu.* —**frail**<sup>3</sup>/ness, *n.*

—**Syn.** 1, 2. feeble; breakable, frangible. FRAIL, BRITTLE, FRAGILE imply a delicacy or weakness of substance or construction. FRAIL applies particularly to health and immaterial things: a frail constitution; frail hopes. BRITTLE implies a hard material that snaps or breaks to pieces easily: brittle as glass. FRAGILE implies that the object must be handled carefully to avoid breakage or damage: fragile bric-a-brac. —**Ant.** 1, 2. sturdy.

**frail**<sup>2</sup> (fräl), *n.* 1. a flexible basket made of rushes, used esp. for dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins. 2. a certain quantity of raisins, about 75 lb. (34 kg), contained in such a basket. [1300-50; ME *frayel*, *fraelle* < OF *frayel* < ?]

**frail-ro** (fri lār'ō; Sp. *fri lar'ō*), *n.*, *pl.* -le-ros (-lār'ōz; Sp. -le'ros). *Sp.* Furniture. an armchair of the Renaissance, having a leather seat and a leather back stretched between plain wooden members and having a broad front stretcher. Also called **frier's chair**. [*<* Sp. *lit.*, of, belonging to a friar, deriv. of *fraile* friar]

**frail-ty** (fral'tē, fral'ol-), *n.*, *pl.* -ties for 3. 1. the quality or state of being frail. 2. moral weakness; liability to yield to temptation. 3. a fault resulting from moral weakness: frailties of the human flesh. [1300-50; ME *frailte*, *frelete* < OF *frailte* < L *fragilität* (-a. of fragilitas), *frelete* < OF *frailte* < L *fragilität* (-a. of fragilitas)] —**Syn.** 1. delicacy, weakness, fragility. 2. susceptibility, suggestibility. 3. flaw, defect.

**fraise** (frāz), *n.* 1. *Fort.* a defense consisting of pointed stakes projecting from the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. 2. a ruff worn around the neck in the 16th century. 3. a woman's embroidered scarf worn with ends crossed on the chest and pinned with a brooch or the like, popular in the early 19th century. 4. *Horol.* a cutting tool for correcting inaccuracies in the teeth of a timepiece wheel. [1765-75; < F, deriv. of *fraiser* to frizzle, curl < Pr *frezar* < Gmc; cf. OE *fris* curled]

**fraise** (frez), *n.*, *pl.* **fraises** (frez). *French.* 1. strawberry. 2. See **crème de fraise**. 3. a brandy distilled from strawberries.

**fraise du bois** (frez dv bwä'), *pl.* **fraises du bois** (frez dv bwä'). *French.* wild strawberry.

**fraktur** (fräik tōr'), *n.* 1. *Print.* German black-letter text, a style of type. 2. (usually *l.c.*) Also, **fractur**, *a.* a stylized, highly decorative watercolor or watercolor-and-ink painting in the Pennsylvania-German tradition, often bearing elaborate calligraphy and standardized motifs, as birds, tulips, mermaids, and unicorns, and typically appearing on a book page, baptismal certificate or other family record, or merchant's advertisement. *b.* the elaborate calligraphy used in **frakturs**. [1900-05; Amer.; < G < L *fractura* action of breaking (in reference to the curlicues that broke up the continuous line of a word). See **FRACATURE**]

**Fra Mau-ro** (frä' mār'ō, mō'rō), *a.* walled plain in the third quadrant of the face of the moon: about 50 miles (80 km) in diameter.

**fram-be-sla** (fram bē'shā), *n.* *Pathol.* yaws. Also, **fram-boe-sla**. [1760-70; < NL, Latinization of F *fram-boise*. See **FRAMBOISE**]

**fram-boise** (frän bwāz'), *n.*, *pl.* **fram-boises** (frän-bwāz'). *French.* 1. raspberry. 2. See **crème de fram-boise**. 3. a brandy distilled from raspberries.

**frame** (frām), *n.*, *v.*, **framed**, **fram-ing**. —*n.* 1. a border or case for enclosing a picture, mirror, etc. 2. a rigid structure formed of relatively slender pieces, joined so as to surround sizable empty spaces or nonstructural panels, and generally used as a major support in building or engineering works, machinery, furniture, etc. 3. a body, esp. a human body, with reference to its size or build; physique: *He has a large frame.* 4. a structure for admitting or enclosing something: a window frame. 5. Usually, **frames**, (used with a plural *v.*) the framework for a pair of eyeglasses. 6. form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order. 7. a particular state, as of the mind: an unhappy frame of mind. 8. *Motion Pictures.* one of the successive pictures on a strip of film. 9. *Television.* a single traversal by the electron beam of all the scanning lines on a television screen. In the U.S. this is a total of 525 lines traversed in 1/60 second. Cf. **field** (def. 19). 10. *Computers.* the information or image on a screen or monitor at any one time. 11. *Bowling.* a. one of the ten divisions of a game. *b.* one of the squares on the scoreboard, in which the score for a given frame is recorded. 12. *Pool.* rack' (def. 3). 13. *Baseball.* an inning. 14. *Slang.* a frame-up. 15. enclosing lines, usually forming a square or rectangle, to set off printed matter in a newspaper, magazine, or the like; a box. 16. the structural unit that supports the chassis of an automobile. 17. *Naut.* a. any of a number of transverse, riblike members for supporting and stiffening the shell of each side of a hull. *b.* any of a number of longitudinal members running between web frames to support and stiffen the shell plating of a metal hull. 18. a machine or part of a machine supported by a framework, esp. as used in textile production: *drawing frame; spinning frame.* 19. *Print.* the workbench of a compositor, consisting of a cabinet, cupboards, bins, and drawers, and having flat and sloping work surfaces on top. 20. *Book-binding.* an ornamental border, similar to a picture frame, stamped on the front cover of some books. 21. *In frame.* Shipbuilding. (of a hull) with all frames erected and ready for planking or plating. —*v.t.* 22. to form or make, as by fitting and uniting

parts together; construct. 23. to contrive, devise, or compose, as a plan, law, or poem: to frame a new constitution. 24. to conceive or imagine, as an idea. 25. *Informal.* to incriminate (an innocent person) through the use of false evidence, information, etc. 26. to provide with or put into a frame, as a picture. 27. to give utterance to: *Astonished, I attempted to frame adequate words of protest.* 28. to form or seem to form (speech) with the lips, as if enunciating carefully. 29. to fashion or shape: to frame a bust from marble. 30. to shape or adapt to a particular purpose: to frame a reading list for ninth graders. 31. *Informal.* to contrive or prearrange fraudulently or falsely, as in a scheme or contest. 32. to adjust (film) in a motion-picture projector so as to secure exact correspondence of the outlines of the frame and aperture. 33. to line up visually in a viewfinder or sight. 34. *Archaic.* to direct, as one's steps. —*v.i.* 35. *Archaic.* to betake oneself; resort. 36. *Archaic.* to prepare, attempt, give promise, or manage to do something. [bef. 1000; 1910-15 for def. 8; 1920-25 for def. 25; (v.) ME *framen* to prepare (timber), OE *framian* to avail, profit; c. ON *frama* to further, OHG (*gi*)*framōn* to do; (n.) ME, deriv. of the *v.*] —**fram-a-ble**, **frame-a-ble**, *adj.* —**fram-a-ble-ness**, **frame-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**frame-less**, *adj.* —**fram'er**, *n.*

**frame house**, a house constructed with a skeleton framework of timber, as the ordinary wooden house. [1545-55]

**frame line**, *Motion Pictures.* a horizontal line separating consecutive frames on a strip of film.

**frame of reference**, *pl.* **frames of reference**. 1. a structure of concepts, values, customs, views, etc., by means of which an individual or group perceives or evaluates data, communicates ideas, and regulates behavior. 2. Also called **reference frame**. *Physics.* a framework that is used for the observation and mathematical description of physical phenomena and the formulation of physical laws, usually consisting of an observer, a coordinate system, and a clock or clocks assigning times at positions with respect to the coordinate system. [1895-1900]

**frame-pack** (frām'pak'), *n.* a backpack attached to a supporting frame of usually lightweight metal. [FRAME + PACK']

**frame-shift** (frām'shift'), *n.* *Genetics.* the addition or deletion of one or more nucleotides in a strand of DNA, which shifts the codon triplets of the genetic code of messenger RNA and causes a misreading during translation, resulting in an aberrant protein and therefore a mutation. [FRAME + SHIFT]

**frame-up** (frām'up'), *n.* *Informal.* a fraudulent incrimination of an innocent person. [1895-1900, Amer.; FRAME + UP, modeled on nominalizations of phrasal verbs, with up as perfective particle]

**frame-work** (frām'wûrk'), *n.* 1. a skeletal structure designed to support or enclose something. 2. a frame or structure composed of parts fitted and joined together. 3. the construction or sale of frames. 4. work done in, on, or with a frame. [1635-45; FRAME + WORK]

**fram-ing** (frā'ming), *n.* 1. the act, process, or manner of constructing anything. 2. the act of providing with a frame. 3. a frame or a system of frames; framework. [1400-50; late ME; see FRAME, -ING']

**fram-ing chisel**, a woodworking chisel for heavy work and deep cuts, often having a handle reinforced to withstand blows from a metal hammer head. Also called **mortise chisel**. [1870-75]

**Fram-ing-ham** (frā'ming ham'), *n.* a town in E Massachusetts. 65,113.

**fram-ing square**, a steel square usually having on its faces various tables and scales useful to the carpenter. Also called **steel square**.

**Fran** (fran), *n.* 1. a male given name, form of **Francis**. 2. a female given name, form of **Frances**.

**franc** (frangk; Fr. *frān*), *n.*, *pl.* **frances** (frangk; Fr. *frāns*). 1. an aluminum or nickel coin and monetary unit of France, equal to 100 centimes. *Abbr.*: F., L., Fr. fr. 2. any of the monetary units of various other nations and territories, as Belgium, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Martinique, Senegal, Switzerland, and Tahiti, equal to 100 centimes. 3. a former silver coin of France, first issued under Henry III. 4. a former monetary unit of Algeria, Guinea, and Morocco. [1350-1400; ME *frank* < OF *franc*, so called because the coin was first inscribed with the name of the king as ML REX Francorum King of the Franks]

**Fran-çais** (frān se'), *n.* **Jean** (zhān), born 1912, French composer.

**France** (frans, frāns; Fr. *frāns*), *n.* 1. **A-na-tole** (a.na.tōl'), (*Jacques Anatole Thibault*), 1844-1924, French novelist and essayist; Nobel prize 1921. 2. a republic in W Europe. 53,000,000; 212,736 sq. mi. (550,885 sq. km). *Cap.*: Paris. See map at bottom of page. 3. *Heraldry.* fleurs-de-lis or upon azure: a *bordure* of France.

**France/An/cient**, *Heraldry.* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Azure, semé-de-lis or.

**France/Mod/ern**, *Heraldry.* an escutcheon blazoned as follows: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.

**Frances** (fran'sis), *n.* a female given name; derived from **Francis**.

**Frances-ca** (fran ches'ka, frān-; It. *frān che'skà*), *n.* 1. **Pio-ro del-la** (piō'arō del'la; It. *pye'rō del'la*), (*Fern-dei Franceschi*), c1420-92, Italian painter. 2. Also, **Frances-ca** (fran sis'ka), a female given name, form of **Frances**.

**Frances-ca da Rim-i-ni** (fran ches'ka da rim'i-ni; frān-; It. *frān che'skà dā rō'mē nē*), died 1285?, Italian noblewoman: immortalized by Dante in the *Divine Comedy*.

**Frances-cat-ti** (frān'chi skā'tē), *n.* **Zi-no** (zē'nō), born 1905, French violinist.

**Franch-e-Com-té** (frānsh kōn tā'), *n.* a former province in E France: once a part of Burgundy.

**fran-chise** (fran'chiz), *n.*, *v.*, **-chised**, **-chis-ing**. —*n.* 1. a privilege of a public nature conferred on an individual, group, or company by a government: a franchise to operate a bus system. 2. the right or license granted by a company to an individual or group to market its products or services in a specific territory. 3. a store, restaurant, or other business operating under such a license. 4. the territory over which such a license extends. 5. the right to vote: to guarantee the franchise of every citizen. 6. a privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant. 7. *Sports Slang.* a player of great talent or popular appeal, considered vitally important to a team's success or future. 8. a legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden, exaction, or the like. 9. *Obs.* freedom, esp. from imprisonment, servitude, or moral restraint. —*v.t.* 10. to grant (an individual, company, etc.) a franchise: *The corporation has just franchised our local dealer.* 11. *enfranchise*. [1250-1300; ME < OF, deriv. of *franc* free. See **FRANK**] —**fran-chis-a-ble**, *adj.*



CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of; blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; \*, unattested; †, probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.



## grass parakeet

grass family, growing in marshy areas, having broad, smooth leaves and a single, pale flower.

**grass parakeet**, any of several Australian parakeets, esp. the budgerigar. [1830-40]

**grass pink**, 1. a pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, of Europe and Asia, having fragrant, fringed pink, purplish, or white flowers. 2. an orchid, *Calopogon tuberosus*, having clusters of rose or purplish-pink flowers, growing in boggy areas of eastern North America. [1810-20, Amer.]

**grass plot**, (*gras'plot*, *gräs'*), *n.* a plot of ground covered with or reserved for grass. [1600-10; GRASS + *plot*]

**grass-quit** (*gras'kwit*, *gräs'*), *n.* any of several tiny finches, esp. of the genus *Tiaris*, of tropical America and the West Indies. [1840-50; GRASS + *quit*]

**grass roots**, (*used with a singular or plural v.*) 1. the common or ordinary people, esp. as contrasted with the leadership or elite of a political party, social organization, etc. of a country. 2. the agricultural and rural areas of a country. 3. the people inhabiting these areas, esp. as a political, social, or economic group. 4. the origin or basis of something; the basic or primary principle, rule, part, or the like. [1910-15 Amer. for *grass-roots*]

**grass-roots** (*gras'roots*, *-rōots*, *gräs'*), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or involving the common people, esp. as contrasted with or separable from an elite: a grass-roots movement for nuclear disarmament. [1910-15]

**grass rug**, a rug woven of strong marsh grass and cotton, usually with stenciled designs.

**grass sack**, South Midland U.S. a gunnysack. —Regional Variation. See *gunnysack*.

**grass shears**, special shears for trimming grass that is hard to cut properly with a mower, as around the base of a tree.

**grass skiing**, (*turfskiing*, [1965-70])

**grass snake**, 1. Also called *ring snake*, a common European snake, *Natrix natrix*, having a collar of bright orange or yellow. 2. any of various small, slender snakes of North America, as the garter snake or green snake. [1835-45, Amer.]

**grass snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [1870-75, Amer.]

**grass sorghum**, any of several varieties of sorghum, as Sudan grass, grown for pasturage and hay.

**grass sponge**, a large, dark brown, commercial sponge, *Spongia graminea*, of Florida, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico. [1870-75, Amer.]

**grass style**, a style of Japanese calligraphy and brush painting, characterized chiefly by free or loose brush strokes.

**grass tree**, any Australian plant of the genus *Xanthorrhoea*, of the lily family, having a stout, woody stem bearing a tuft of long grasslike leaves and a dense flower spike. [1795-1805]

**grass widow**, 1. a woman who is separated, divorced, or lives apart from her husband. 2. a woman whose husband is away from home frequently or for a long time, as on business or to pursue a sport or hobby. 3. Archaic. a. a discarded mistress. b. a woman who has borne an illegitimate child. [1620-30; the first element perh. orig. alluding to a bed of grass, hay, or the like; cf. *D. grasweduwe*, *G. Strohwidwe* lit., straw-widow] —*grass widowhood*, *n.*

**grass widow**, 1. a man who is separated, divorced, or lives apart from his wife. 2. a man whose wife is away from home frequently or for a long time, as on business or to pursue a sport or hobby. [1860-65]

**grassy** (*gras'ē*, *grä'sē*), *adj.* **grassy-er**, **grassy-est**. 1. covered with grass. 2. of, like, or pertaining to grass; grasslike. 3. of the color of grass: grassy green. [1505-16; GRASS + *-y*] —*grassy-ness*, *n.*

**grate** (*grät*), *n.* **grated**, **grating**. —*n.* 1. a frame of metal bars for holding fuel when burning, as in a fireplace, furnace, or stove. 2. a framework of parallel or crossed bars, used as a partition, guard, cover, or the like; grating. 3. a fireplace. —*vt.* 4. to furnish with a grate or grates. [1350-1400; ME < ML *grāta* a grating, *grāt*, deriv. of *L grāt* (s. of *crātis*) wickerwork, hurdle; cf. *CRATE*] —*grate-ful*, *adj.* —*grate-ful-ly*, *adv.* —*grate-like*, *adj.*

**grate** (*grät*), *v.* **grated**, **grating**. —*vi.* 1. to have an irritating or unpleasant effect: His constant chatter grates on my nerves. 2. to make a sound of, or as if of, rough scraping; rasp. 3. to sound harshly; jar: to grate on the ear. 4. to scrape or rub with rough or noisy friction, as one thing on or against another. —*vt.* 5. to reduce to small particles by rubbing against a rough surface or a surface with many sharp-edged openings: to grate a carrot. 6. to rub together with a harsh, jarring friction: to grate one's teeth. 7. to irritate or annoy. 8. to wear down or away by rough friction. [1350-1425; late ME *graten* < OF *grater* < Gmc; cf. *G. raten* to scratch] —*grate-ful*, *adj.* —*grate-ful-ly*, *adv.*

**grated** (*grät'id*), *adj.* (of a motion picture) deemed suitable for viewers of all ages: a G-rated film.

**grate-ful** (*grät'fəl*), *adj.* 1. warmly or deeply appreciative of kindness or benefits received; thankful: I am grate-ful to you for your help. 2. expressing or actuated by gratitude: a grateful letter. 3. pleasing to the mind [1545-55; obs. *grate* pleasing < *L grātus*] + *-ful*. —*grate-ful-ly*, *adv.* —*grate-ful-ness*, *n.*

**grate-ful**, *adj.* 1. obliged, indebted. **GRATEFUL**, **THANKFUL** denote an appreciative attitude for what one has received. **GRATEFUL** indicates a warm or deep appreciation of personal kindness as shown to one: grateful for favors; grateful to one's neighbors for help in time of trouble. **THANKFUL** indicates a disposition to express gratitude by giving thanks, as to a benefactor or to a merciful Providence: thankful that one's life was spared in an

accident; thankful for the comfort of one's general situation. 3. pleasant, gratifying, satisfying.

**grate-er** (*grät'er*), *n.* 1. a person or thing that grates. 2. any of various kitchen devices for grating food: a cheese grater. [1400-50; late ME. See *GRATE*, -*ER*]

**Grati-ae** (*grät'shē ē*), *n.pl.* grace (def. 12). [*L*; pl. of *gratia* GRACE; cf. *Gk Chärites*]

**Grati-an** (*grät'shē ən*, *-shən*), *n.* (Flavius Gratianus) A.D. 359-383, Roman emperor 375-383.

**grat-i-cule** (*grät'i kyöl'*), *n.* 1. Navig. a network of parallels and meridians on a map or chart. 2. Optics. a reticle. [1885-90; < *F* < *L craticula*, dim. of *crātis*. See *GRATE*, -*CULE*]

**grat-i-fi-ca-tion** (*grät'ē fi kă'shən*), *n.* 1. the state of being gratified; great satisfaction. 2. something that gratifies; source of pleasure or satisfaction. 3. the act of gratifying. 4. Archaic. a reward, recompense, or gratuity. [1590-1600; < *L gratificatio* (s. of *gratificatio*). See *GRATIFY*, -*ATION*]

—*Syn.* 1. pleasure, relish, delight, enjoyment, comfort.

**grat-i-fy** (*grät'ē fi*), *vt.* **-fied**, **-fy-ing**. 1. to give pleasure to (a person or persons) by satisfying desires or humoring inclinations or feelings: Her praise will gratify all who worked so hard to earn it. 2. to satisfy; indulge; humor, as one's desires or appetites. 3. Obs. to reward; remunerate. [1350-1400; ME *gratifier* < *L gratificare*, equiv. to *grāt*(us) pleasing + *-i* -*-i* -*-ficare* -*fy*] —*grat-i-fi-a-ble*, *adj.* —*grat-i-fi-ed-ly* (*grät'ē fi'd lē*, *-fid'*), *adv.* —*grat-i-fi-er*, *n.*

—*Syn.* 1. please, delight, gladden. 1. 2. See *humor*.

**grat-i-fy-ing** (*grät'ē fi'ing*), *adj.* tending to gratify; giving or causing satisfaction; pleasing. [1605-15; *GRATIFY* + *-ing*] —*grat-i-fy-ing-ly*, *adv.*

—*Syn.* See *interesting*.

**grat-in** (*grät'n*, *grät'*; *Fr. GRA TAN'*), *n.* See *au gratin*. [1800-10; < *F*, MF; see *GRATE*]

**grat-i-nate** (*grät'n at'*), *vt.* **-nated**, **-nat-ing**. to grate. [1900-05; *GRATIN* + *-ATE*]

**grat-i-né** (*grät'n äf'*, *grät'*; *Fr. GRA tē nā'*), *vt.* **-néed**, **-né-ing**. to bake or broil (food) in au gratin style. [1930-35; < *F*; ptp. of *gratiner* to cook au gratin, deriv. of *gratin* orig., burnt food adhering to the sides and bottom of a pot, deriv. of *grater* to scrape; see *GRATE*]

**grat-ing** (*grät'ing*), *n.* 1. a fixed frame of bars or the like covering an opening to exclude persons, animals, coarse material, or objects while admitting light, air, or fine material. 2. Physics. See *diffraction grating*. [1605-15; *GRATE* + *-ing*]

**grat-ing** (*grät'ing*), *adj.* 1. irritating or unpleasant to one's feelings. 2. (of a sound or noise) harsh, discordant, or rasping. [1555-65; *GRATE* + *-ing*] —*grat-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**grat-is** (*grät'is*, *grät'is*), *adv.* 1. without charge or payment; free: The manufacturer provided an extra set of coat buttons gratis. —*adj.* 2. free; gratuitous. [1400-50; late ME < *L grātis* freely, contr. of *grātis* with favors, graces (abl. pl. of *gratia* GRACE)]

**grat-i-tude** (*grät'i tūd'*, *-tyūd'*), *n.* the quality or feeling of being grateful or thankful: He expressed his gratitude to everyone on the staff. [1400-50; late ME < ML *gratitudo* (s. of *gratitudo*) thankfulness, equiv. to *grāt*(us) pleasing + *-i* -*-i* + *-tudo* -*tude*] —*Syn.* thanks, thankfulness, appreciation, gratefulness.

**Grat-tan** (*grät'n*), *n.* Henry, 1746-1820, Irish statesman and orator.

**grat-toir** (*grät twär'*; *Fr. GRA TWAR'*), *n.* **-toirs** (*-twärz'*; *Fr. -twärz'*). Archaic. a flaked stone implement, usually Upper Paleolithic, raked at the end and used probably for working wood or cleaning hides; scraper. [1870-75; < *F*, equiv. to *gratt(er)* to *GRATE* + *-oir* -*oir*]

**grat-tu-i-tous** (*grät tō'i tas*, *-tyōt'*), *adj.* 1. given, done, bestowed, or obtained without charge or payment; free; voluntary. 2. being without apparent reason, cause, or justification: a gratuitous insult. 3. Law. given without receiving any return value. [1650-60; < *L grātuitus* free, freely given, spontaneous, deriv. of *grātus* thankful, received with thanks (for formation cf. *FORTUITOUS*); see *-ous*] —*grat-tu-i-tous-ly*, *adv.* —*grat-tu-i-tous-ness*, *n.*

—*Syn.* 2. unnecessary, superfluous, redundant; causeless, unreasonable, groundless, unprovoked, unjustified.

**grat-tu-ous con-tract**. Law. a contract for the benefit of only one of the parties, the other party receiving nothing as consideration. [1650-60]

**grat-tu-i-ty** (*grät tō'i tē*, *-tyōt'*), *n.* **-ties**. 1. a gift of money, over and above payment due for service, as to a waiter or bellhop; tip. 2. something given without claim or demand. 3. Brit. a. a bonus granted to war veterans by the government. b. a bonus given military personnel on discharge or retirement. [1515-25; < MF *gratuite*, equiv. to *L grātuitus* free + *MF -te -ry*]

**grat-u-lant** (*grät'ə lant*), *adj.* expressing gratification; congratulatory. [1425-75; late ME: joyful < *L grātulānt* (s. of *grātulāns*), equiv. to *grātul* - express joy (see *GRATULATE*) + *-ant* -*ANT*]

**grat-u-late** (*grät'ə lāt'*), *v.* **-lated**, **-lat-ing**. Archaic. —*vt.* 1. to hail with joy; express joy at. 2. to congratulate. —*vi.* 3. to express joy. [1550-60; < *L grātulātus* (ptp. of *grātulāri* to express joy), equiv. to *grātul* - express joy, congratulate, thank (deriv. of *grātus* pleasing) + *-ātus* -*ATE*] —*grat-u-la-to-ri-ly* (*grät'ə lō tōr'ē lē*, *-tōr'ē*), *adv.* —*grat-u-la-to-ry*, *adj.*

**grat-u-la-tion** (*grät'ə lā'shən*), *n.* 1. a feeling of joy. 2. the expression of joy. [1425-75; late ME *gratulationi* < *L grātulatio* (s. of *grātulatio*). See *GRATULATE*, -*ION*]

**Grau-bün-den** (*grau'byn'dən*), *n.* German name of Grisons.

**grau-pel** (*grau'pəl*), *n.* See *snow pellets*. [1885-90; < *G*; dim. of *Graupe* hulled grain]

**Grau-stark** (*grau'stärk*, *grō'*), *n.* a novel (1801) by George Barr McCutcheon about the romantic and melo-

dramatic adventures of military and courtly figures in the fictional kingdom of Graustark. —*Grau-stark-i-an*, *adj.*

**grava-men** (*grä vā'mən*), *n.* **-vam-i-na** (-*vam'ə-nə*). Law. 1. the part of an accusation that weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial part of a charge or complaint. 2. a grievance. [1595-1605; < *LL*: trouble, physical inconvenience, equiv. to *L grāvāre* to load, weigh down (deriv. of *gravis* heavy, burdened) + *-men* *n.* suffix]

**grave** (*gräv*), *n.* 1. an excavation made in the earth in which to bury a dead body. 2. any place of interment; a tomb or sepulcher: a watery grave. 3. any place that becomes the receptacle of what is dead, lost, or past: the grave of unfulfilled ambitions. 4. death: O grave, where is thy victory? 5. have one foot in the grave, to be so frail, sick, or old that death appears imminent: It was a shock to see my uncle looking as if he had one foot in the grave. 6. make (one) turn or turn over in one's grave, to do something to which a specified dead person would have objected bitterly: This production of Hamlet is enough to make Shakespeare turn in his grave. [bef. 1000; ME; OE *graf*; < *G* *Grav*; see *GRAVE*] —*grave-ful*, *adj.* —*grave-like*, *adj.* —*grave-ward*, *grave-wards*, *adv.*, *adj.*

**grave** (*gräv*; for 4, 6 also *gräv*), *adj.* **graver**, **grav-est** for 1-3, 5, *n.* —*adj.* 1. serious or solemn; sober: a grave person; grave thoughts. 2. weighty, momentous, or important: grave responsibilities. 3. threatening a seriously bad outcome or involving serious issues; critical: a grave situation; a grave illness. 4. Gram. a. unaccented. b. spoken on a low or falling pitch. c. noting or having a particular accent (i) indicating originally a comparatively low pitch (as in French *père*), distinct syllabic value (as in English *beloved*), etc. (opposed to *acute*). 5. (of colors) dull; somber. —*n.* 6. the grave accent. [1535-45; < MF < *L gravis*; akin to *Gk barys* heavy] —*grave-ly*, *adv.* —*grave-ness*, *n.*

—*Syn.* 1. sedate, staid, thoughtful. **GRAVE**, **SOBER**, **SOLEMN** refer to the condition of being serious in demeanor or appearance. **GRAVE** indicates a weighty dignity, or the character, aspect, demeanor, speech, etc., of one conscious of heavy responsibilities or cares, or of threatening possibilities: The jury looked grave while studying the evidence. **SOBER** (from its original sense of freedom from intoxication, and hence temperate, staid, sedate) has come to indicate absence of levity, gaiety, or mirth, and thus to be akin to serious and grave: as sober as a judge; a sober expression on one's face. **SOLEMN** implies an impressive seriousness and deep earnestness: The minister's voice was solemn as he announced the text. —*Ant.* 1. frivolous, gay.

**grave** (*gräv*), *vt.* **graved**, **graven** or **graved**, **grav-ing**. 1. to carve, sculpt, or engrave. 2. to impress deeply: graven on the mind. [bef. 1000; ME *graven*, OE *grafen*; < *G* *graben*] —*graver*, *n.*

**grave** (*gräv*), *vt.* **graved**, **grav-ing**. Naut. to clean and apply a protective composition of tar to the bottom of a ship. [1425-75; late ME; perh. akin to *GRAVEL*]

**grave** (*gräv*; It. *grä'vo*), *Music*. —*adj.* 1. slow; solemn. —*adv.* 2. slowly; solemnly. [1575-85; < *It* *grave* < *L gravis* heavy; see *GRAVE*]

**grave-clothes** (*gräv'kloz*, *-klothz'*), *n.pl.* the clothes or wrappings in which a body is buried; cements. [1525-35; *GRAVE* + *CLOTHES*]

**grave-dig-ger** (*gräv'dig'ər*), *n.* 1. a person whose occupation is digging graves. 2. See *burying beetle*. [1685-95; *GRAVE* + *DIGGER*]

**grav-el** (*gräv'əl*), *n.* **-eled**, **-el-ing** or (esp. Brit.) **-elled**, **-el-ing**, *adj.* —*n.* 1. small stones and pebbles, or a mixture of these with sand. 2. Pathol. a. multiple small calculi formed in the kidneys. b. the disease characterized by such concretions. —*vt.* 3. to cover with gravel. 4. to bring to a standstill from perplexity; puzzle. 5. Informal. to be a cause of irritation to; puzzle. 6. to run (a ship) aground, as on a beach. —*adj.* 7. harsh and grating: a gravel voice. [1250-1300; ME < OF *gravelle*, dim. of *grave* sandy shore, perh. < Celt; cf. *GRAVE*, *GROWAN*] —*grav-el-ish*, *adj.*

**grav-el-blind** (*gräv'əl blind'*), *adj.* Literary. more blind or dim-sighted than sand-blind and less than stone-blind. [1590-1600]

**grav-el-div-er** (*gräv'əl di'vər*), *n.* any of several eel-like fishes of the family Scytaliniidae, found off the Pacific coast of North America, esp. *Scytalinus cerdale*, which burrows among rocks. [*GRAVEL* + *DIVER*]

**grav-el-ly** (*gräv'əl ē*), *adj.* 1. of, like, or abounding in gravel. 2. harsh and grating: a gravelly voice. [1350-1400; ME *gravelly*. See *GRAVEL*, -*Y*]

**Grave-ly** (*gräv'lē*), *n.* Samuel L(ee), Jr., born 1922, U.S. naval officer: first black admiral.

**graven** (*gräv'ən*), *v.* 1. a pp. of *grave*. —*adj.* 2. deeply impressed; firmly fixed. 3. carved; sculptured: a graven idol. [1200-50; ME. See *GRAVE*, -*EN*]

**Gra-ven-ha-ge**, 's (*SKHRä'vən hä'KHə*), a Dutch name of The Hague.

**grav-en im-age**, an idol. [1350-1400; ME]

**grav-er** (*gräv'ər*), *n.* 1. any of various tools for chasing, engraving, etc., as a burin. 2. an engraver. [1350-1400; ME; see *GRAVE*, -*ER*]

**grave-rob-ber** (*gräv'rob'ər*), *n.* 1. a person who steals valuables from graves and tombs: Grave robbers had emptied the Mayan tomb before archaeologists could examine its contents. 2. a person who steals corpses after burial, esp. for medical dissection. Also, *grave/rob-ber*. [*GRAVE* + *ROBBER*] —*grave/rob-ber-ly*, *n.*

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part; set, equal; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, book, boot, out; up, urge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. a = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; \* as in fire (fī'r), hour (ou'r). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), and button (bu'tn). See the full key inside the front cover.



## sentimentalism

1746

septenary

sentiment or refined feeling. [1740-50; SENTIMENT + -AL.] — **sen-ti-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

— **Syn.** 1. romantic, tender, nostalgic; maudlin, bathetic. — **Ant.** 1. 4. dispassionate.

**sen-ti-men-tal-ism** (sen'tə men'təl iz'm), *n.* 1. sentimental tendency or character; predominance of sentiment over reason. 2. weak emotionalism; excessive indulgence in sentiment. 3. a display of sentimentality. [1810-20; SENTIMENTAL + -ISM]

**sen-ti-men-tal-ist** (sen'tə men'təl ist), *n.* one given to sentiment or sentimentality. [1770-80; SENTIMENTAL + -IST]

**sen-ti-men-tal-i-ty** (sen'tə men'təl i'tē), *n.* *pl.* -ties. 1. the quality or state of being sentimental or excessively sentimental. 2. an instance of being sentimental. 3. a sentimental act, gesture, expression, etc. [1760-70; SENTIMENTAL + -ITY]

— **Syn.** See **sentiment**.

**sen-ti-men-tal-ize** (sen'tə men'təl iz'), *v.* -ized, -izing. — *u.t.* 1. to indulge in sentiment. — *u.t.* 2. to view (someone or something) sentimentally: He sentimentalized the relationship until all real meaning was lost. Also, *esp. Brit.*, **sen-ti-men-tal-ize**. [1790-1800; SENTIMENTAL + -IZE] — **sen-ti-men-tal-i-za-tion**, *n.* — **sen-ti-men-tal-iz'er**, *n.*

**sen-ti-nel** (sen'tn l), *n.*, *u.*, -neled, -nel-ing (esp. *Brit.*) -neled, -nel-ing. — *n.* 1. a person or thing that watches or stands as if watching. 2. a soldier stationed as a guard to challenge all comers and prevent a surprise attack: to stand sentinel. 3. Also called **tag**. Computers, a symbol, mark, or other labeling device indicating the beginning or end of a unit of information. — *u.t.* 4. to watch over or guard as a sentinel. [1570-80; < MF *sentinelle* < It *sentinella*, deriv. of OIt *sentina* vigilance (L *sentire* to observe) + -ina -INE] — **sen-ti-nel-like**, *adj.* — **sen-ti-nel-ship**, *n.*

— **Syn.** 1. 2. sentry, guard, watch, lookout.

**sen-try** (sen'trē), *n.*, *pl.* -tries. 1. a soldier stationed at a place to stand guard and prevent the passage of unauthorized persons, watch for fires, etc., esp. a sentinel stationed at a pass, gate, opening in a defense work, or the like. 2. a member of a guard or watch. [1605-15; short for *sentinel*, var. of *SENTINEL*]

**sen-try box**, a small structure for sheltering a sentry from bad weather. [1695-1705]

**sen-try palm**. See **kentia palm**.

**Se-nu-fō** (sə nōō'fō), *n.*, *pl.* -fos, (esp. collectively) -fo for 1. a member of a group of indigenous people of Ivory Coast, Mali, and Burkina Faso, known for their music and art. 2. any of several dialects spoken by the Senofo, belonging to the Gur branch of the Niger-Congo family.

**sen-wood** (sen'wōd'), *n.* the light-colored wood of a Japanese tree, *Kalopanax pictus* (or *K. riciniifolium*), used for veneer in the manufacture of plywood. [sen- (of undetermined orig.) + wood']

**Se-o de Ur-gel** (Sp. se'ò de oŕx hel'), Urgel.

**Se-oul** (sōl, sōl, sō'ōl; Kor. syōw'ōl), *n.* a city in and the capital of South Korea, in the W part. 6,889,470.

**SEP**, simplified employee pension.

**Se-p.**, 1. September. 2. Septuagint.

**sep.**, 1. sepal. 2. separable. 3. separate. 4. separated. 5. separation.

**se-pal** (sē'pāl), *n.* *Bot.* one of the individual leaves or parts of the calyx of a flower. [ < NL *sepalum* (1790), irreg. coinage based on Gk *shēpe* covering and L *petalum* PETAL] — **se-paled**, **se-palled**, *adj.*

S. sepal



**se-pal-oid** (sē'pā lōid', sē'pā-), *adj.* resembling a sepal. Also, **se-pal-ine** (sē'pā lin', -lin, sē'pā-). [1820-30; < NL *sepaloides*. See **SEPAL**, -OID]

**-sepalous**, a combining form meaning "having sepals" of the kind or number specified by the initial element: *polysepalous*. [see **SEPAL**, -OUS]

**se-pa-ra-ble** (sē'pā rā bəl, sē'pā rā-), *adj.* 1. capable of being separated, parted, or dissociated. 2. *Math.* a. containing a countable dense subset. b. (of a differential equation) capable of being written so that coefficients of the differentials of the independent and dependent variables are, respectively, functions of these variables alone. Cf. **separation of variables**. [1350-1400; ME (< MF) < L *separabilis*, equiv. to *separā(re)* to SEPARATE + -bilis -BLE] — **se-pa-ra-bil-i-ty**, **se-pa-ra-bil-ness**, *n.* — **se-pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

**se-pa-rate** (u. sē'pā rāt', *adj.*, *n.* *sep* or *it*), *v.* -rat-ed, -rat-ing, *adj.*, *n.* — *u.t.* 1. to keep apart or divide, as by an intervening barrier or space: to separate two fields by a fence. 2. to put, bring, or force apart; part: to separate two fighting boys. 3. to set apart; disconnect; dissociate: to separate church and state. 4. to remove or sever from association, service, etc., esp. legally or formally: He was separated from the army right after V-E Day. 5. to sort, part, divide, or disperse (an assemblage, mass, com-

pound, etc.), as into individual units, components, or elements. 6. to take by parting or dividing; extract (usually fol. by *from* or *out*): to separate metal from ore. 7. *Math.* to write (the variables of a differential equation) in a form in which the differentials of the independent and dependent variables are, respectively, functions of these variables alone: We can separate the variables to solve the equation. Cf. **separation of variables**. — *u.i.* 8. to part company; withdraw from personal association (often fol. by *from*): to separate from a church. 9. (of a married pair) to stop living together but without getting a divorce. 10. to draw or come apart; become divided, disconnected, or detached. 11. to become parted from a mass or compound: Cream separates from milk. 12. to take or go in different directions: We have to separate at the crossroad. — *adj.* 13. detached, disconnected, or disjointed. 14. unconnected; distinct; unique: two separate questions. 15. being or standing apart; distant or dispersed: two separate houses; The desert has widely separate oases. 16. existing or maintained independently: separate organizations. 17. individual or particular: each separate item. 18. not shared; individual or private: separate checks; separate rooms. 19. (sometimes cap.) noting or pertaining to a church or other organization no longer associated with the original or parent organization. — *n.* 20. Usually, **separates**, women's outer garments that may be worn in combination with a variety of others to make different ensembles, as matching and contrasting blouses, skirts, and sweaters. 21. off-print (def. 1). 22. a bibliographical unit, as an article, chapter, or other portion of a larger work, printed from the same type but issued separately, sometimes with additional pages. [1400-50; late ME (*n.* and *adj.*) < L *separatus* (ptp. of *separare*), equiv. to *se-* SE- + *parā(re)* to furnish, produce, obtain, PREPARE + -atus -ATE] — **se-pa-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **se-pa-rate-ness**, *n.*

— **Syn.** 1. 2. sever, sunder, split. SEPARATE, DIVIDE imply a putting apart or keeping apart of things from each other. TO SEPARATE is to remove from each other things previously associated: to separate a mother from her children. TO DIVIDE is to split or break up carefully according to measurement, rule, or plan: to divide a cake into equal parts. 3. disjoin, disengage. 13. unattached, severed, discrete. 15. secluded, isolated. 16. independent. — **Ant.** 1-3. unite, connect.

**se-pa-rate but e'qual**, pertaining to a racial policy by which blacks may be segregated if granted equal opportunities and facilities, as for education, transportation, or jobs.

**se-pa-ration** (sē'pā rā'shon), *n.* 1. an act or instance of separating or the state of being separated. 2. a place, line, or point of parting. 3. a gap, hole, rent, or the like. 4. something that separates or divides. 5. *Law*, a. a cessation of conjugal cohabitation, as by mutual consent. b. See **Judicial separation**. 6. *Aerospace*, the time or act of releasing a burned-out stage of a rocket or missile from the remainder. 7. *Photog.* See **separation negative**. [1375-1425; late ME < L *separatio*- (s. of *separatio*), equiv. to *separā(re)* to SEPARATE + -io -ION]

**se-pa-ration anxi-ty**, 1. the normal fear and apprehension expressed by infants when removed from their mothers or approached by strangers. 2. any similar reaction in later life caused by separation from familiar surroundings or close friends or family.

**se-pa-ration cen'ter**, a place at which military personnel are processed for release from active service.

**se-pa-ration en'ergy**, *Physics*. See **binding energy** (def. 1).

**se-pa-ration-ist** (sē'pā rā'sha nist), *n.*, *adj.* *separa-tist*. [1880-85; SEPARATION + -IST]

**se-pa-ration lay'er**, *Bot.* See **abscission layer**.

**se-pa-ration neg'ative**, *Photog.* a black-and-white negative of one of the additive primary colors used to form a color image. Also called **separation**.

**se-pa-ration of pow'ers**, the principle or system of vesting in separate branches the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of a government.

**se-pa-ration of vari-ables**, *Math.* 1. a grouping of the terms of an ordinary differential equation so that associated with each differential is a factor consisting entirely of functions of the independent variable appearing in the differential. 2. a process of finding a particular solution of a partial differential equation in the form of a product of factors that each involve only one of the variables.

**se-pa-ra-tist** (sē'pā rā tist, -ā rā-), *n.* 1. a person who separates, withdraws, or secedes, as from an established church. 2. an advocate of separation, esp. ecclesiastical or political separation. — *adj.* 3. of, pertaining to, or designating separationism or separatists: separatist forces; separatist tendencies. [1600-10; SEPARATE (*adj.*) + -IST] — **se-pa-ra-tism**, *n.*

**se-pa-ra-tive** (sē'pā rā tiv, -ā rā-), *adj.* 1. tending to separate. 2. causing separation. [1585-95; < LL *separativus*, equiv. to L *separā(re)* to SEPARATE + -ivus -IVE] — **se-pa-ra-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-pa-ra-tive-ness**, *n.*

**se-pa-ra-tor** (sē'pā rā'tor), *n.* 1. a person or thing that separates. 2. any of various apparatus for separating one thing from another, as cream from milk, steam from water, or wheat from chaff. 3. *Elect.* a device that prevents metal contact between plates of opposite charge in a storage battery. 4. *Mach.* retainer (def. 3). [1600-10; < LL *separator*, equiv. to L *separā(re)* to SEPARATE + -tor -TOR]

**se-pa-ra-to-ry** (sē'pā rā'tōrē, -tōrē), *adj.* serving to separate. [1650-60; < NL *separātorius*, equiv. to L *separā(re)* to SEPARATE + -torius -TORI]

**se-pa-ra-trix** (sē'pā rā'triks, sē'pā rā-), *n.*, *pl.* **se-pa-ra-tri-ces** (sē'pā rā'trēz, -ā rā'trēz), **se-pa-ra-trix**, *n.* 1. something that divides or separates, as the line between light and dark areas on a partially illuminated surface. 2. *Virgule*. 3. *Math.* one of several symbols for separating components of a number, as a decimal point or comma. [1650-60; < NL *separatrix*, LL; see **SEPARATOR**, -TRIX]

**Seph.**, **Sephardic**.

**Se-phar-dim** (sə fār'dim, -fār dēm'), *n.*, *pl.* -im, -im (-de, -de'). Jews of Spain and Portugal or their descendants, distinguished from the Ashkenazim and other Jewish communities chiefly by their liturgy, religious customs, and pronunciation of Hebrew; after expulsion from Spain and Portugal in 1492, established communities in North Africa, the Balkans, Western Europe, and elsewhere. [1850-55; < ModHeb *Sepharaddim*, and *Sepharaddi*, equiv. to < Heb *Sepharad* (region mentioned in Bible (Obadiah 20) and assumed to be Spain) + -i suffix of appurtenance] — **Se-phar'dic**, *adj.*

**Se-phar-vites** (sē'fār vītē, si fār'-), *n.*, *pl.* people who lived to be of the ancient Babylonian city of Sippar, some of whom later settled in Samaria.

**Se-phor To-rash** (Seph. se'fər tō'rā, tō'rā; Ashk. sh'fər tō'rā, tō'rā; Eng. sa'fər tō'rā, tō'rā), *pl.* **Se-phar To-rash** (Seph. se'fār tō'rā; Ashk. sh'fār tō'rā, tō'rā), *Eng. Sephor Torahs*, Hebrew. a scroll of the Torah, typically of parchment, from which the designated Torah shah is chanted or read on the prescribed days. Also, **Sefer Torah**. [seph'ər tō'rāh lit., book of law]

**Se-phor-a** (si fōr'a, -fōr'a), *n.* Douay Bible. Zipporah.

**se-pi-a** (sē'pē ā), *n.* 1. a brown pigment obtained from the inklike secretion of various cuttlefish and used with brush or pen in drawing. 2. a drawing made with this pigment. 3. a dark brown. 4. *Photog.* a print or photograph made in this color. 5. any of several cuttlefish of the genus *Sepia*, producing a dark fluid used naturally for defense and, by humans, in ink. — *adj.* 6. of a sepia ink. [1560-70; < L *sepia* cuttlefish, its secretion < Gk *sepiā*; akin to *sepius* sepius] — **se-pi-a-like**, *adj.*

**se-pi-o-lite** (sē'pē ā lit'), *n.* Mineral. meerschaum (def. 1). [1850-55; < Gk *sepiolite* < Gk *sepio*(n) cuttlebone, pounce (deriv. of *sepiā* sepia) + G -lite -LITE]

**sepn.**, **separation**.

**se-poy** (sē'pōi), *n.* (formerly, in India) a native soldier, usually an infantryman, in the service of Europeans, esp. of the British. [1675-85, in sense "horseman"; 1710-20 for current sense; var. of *sepiā* < Urdu < Pers *sepiā* horseman, soldier, deriv. of *sepiā* army; cf. **SPAH**]

**Se-poy Rebel'ion**, a revolt of the sepoys troops in British India (1857-59), resulting in the transfer of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown. Also called **Se-poy Mu'tiny**, **Indian Mutiny**.

**se-pu-ku** (se pōō'kōō), *n.* hura-kiri (def. 1). [1900-05; < Japn, earlier *syet-puku* < MChin, equiv. to *Chin* *gi* cut + *fū* belly]

**se-pis** (sē'pis), *n.* *Pathol.* local or generalized invasion of the body by pathogenic microorganisms or their toxins: dental sepsis; wound sepsis. [1855-60; < Gk *sepsis* decay; cf. *sepsin* to make rotten]

**sept** (sept), *n.* 1. (in Scotland) a branch of a clan. 2. *Anthropol.* a group believing itself derived from a common ancestor. 3. *Archaic*. a clan. [1510-20; perh. < L *septim* paddock, enclosure, fold (in figurative use, e.g. *Sept of Christ*)]

**sept** (set), *n.* French. the number seven.

**Sept.**, 1. September. 2. Septuagint.

**sep-ta** (sep'tā), *n.* *pl.* of **septum**.

**sep-tal** (sep'tl), *adj.* *Biol.* of or pertaining to a septum. [1830-40; SEPT(UM) + -AL']

**sep-tar-i-um** (sep'tār ē ūm), *n.*, *pl.* -tar-i-a (-tār ē ā). *Geol.* a concretionary nodule or mass, usually of calcium carbonate or of argillaceous carbonate of iron, traversed within by a network of cracks filled with calcite and other minerals. [1775-85; < NL *septarium*, equiv. to L *septum* enclosure (see SEPTUM) + -arium -ARIUM] — **sep-tar-i-an**, *adj.* — **sep-tar-i-late** (sep'tār ē it), *adj.*

**sep-tate** (sep'tāt), *adj.* *Biol.* divided by a septum or septa. [1840-50; SEPT(UM) + -ATE']

**sep-ta-va-lent** (sep'tā vā'lant), *adj.* *Chem.* septivalent.

**sep-tec-to-my** (sep tek'tō mē), *n.*, *pl.* -mies. *Surg.* excision of part or all of a septum, esp. the nasal septum. [SEPT(UM) + -ECTOMY]

**Se-pem-ber** (sep tem'bor), *n.* the ninth month of the year, containing 30 days. *Abbr.*: Sept., Sep. [bef. 1050; ME *Septembre*, OE < L *September* seventh month in the early Roman calendar; for formation see **DECEMBER**] — **Se-pem-bral** (sep tem'bral), *adj.*

**Se-pem-ber Mas'sacre**, (in the French Revolution) the massacre of royalists and other inmates of the prisons of Paris, September 2-6, 1792.

**Se-pem-brist** (sep tem'brist), *n.* a person who instigated or took part in the September Massacre. [1830-40; SEPT(UM) + -BRIST, modeled on Pg *setembrista* (with reference to the revolution of September 1836 in Portugal); r. earlier *septembrizer* < F *septembriseur*]

**se-pem-par-tite** (sep'tem pār'tit), *adj.* separated into seven sections. [ < L *septem* SEVEN + PARTITUS]

**se-pem-vir** (sep tem'vor), *n.*, *pl.* -virs, -viri (-vā rē), a member of a seven-man ruling body in ancient Rome. [1750-60; sing. of L *septemviri*, equiv. to *septem* SEVEN + *vir*, pl. of *vir* man]

**se-pem-viral** (sep tem'vor ēl), *adj.* of or pertaining to septemvirs or a septemvirate. [1635-45; < L *septemviralis*. See **SEPTENVIR**, -AL']

**se-pem-vi-rate** (sep tem'vor it, -vā rāt'), *n.* (in ancient Rome) 1. the ruling body of septemvirs. 2. the office or rule of this body. [1630-40; < L *septemviratus*. See **SEPTENVIR**, -ATE']

**se-pem-na-ri-us** (sep'to nār ē ūs), *n.*, *pl.* -nar-i-i (-nār ē i). *Pros.* a verse consisting of seven feet, usually printed in two lines: see **sepienarius** in Latin poems. [1810-30; < L *septēnarius*, equiv. to *septem* SEVEN + *na-ri-us*]

**se-pem-na-ry** (sep'to nēr ē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* -nar-ies. — *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the number seven or form-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of, blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; \* , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

R APP 0028



CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf, compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r, replacing; s, stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, spelled; trane, translation; ? , origin unknown; \* , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.



**supremo** (sə prēmō, sōō-), *n.*, *pl.* -mos. Chiefly Brit. Informal. 1. the person in charge; chief. 2. a person of supreme or complete power, authority, ability, etc.: *His victory makes him the new chess supremo.* [1935-40; < Sp or It *supremo*, both < L *supremus* SUPREME; E sense perh. esp. < Sp *El Supremo* as the title of Latin-American dictators, e.g., J. G. Rodríguez Francia (1766-1840), Paraguayan dictator]

**supremum** (sə prēməm, sōō-), *n.* Math. See **least upper bound**. Also called **sup**. [*< NL* *supremum*, *n.* use of neut. of L *supremus* SUPREME]

**Supt.**, superintendent. Also, **supt.**

**supvr.**, supervisor.

**suq** (sōōk, shōōk), *n.* suk.

**Su-qua-mish** (so kwom'ish, -kwō'mish), *n.*, *pl.* -mish-es, (esp. collectively) -mish. a member of a Salishan-speaking North American Indian people of Washington, near Puget Sound.

**sur** (sūr), *prep.* Law. upon; on the basis of: *sur mortgagage*. [*< F* < L *super* SUPER-]

**Sur** (sōōr), *n.* a town in S Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea: site of ancient port of Tyre.

**sur-**, a prefix meaning "over, above," "in addition," occurring mainly in loanwords from French and partial calques of French words: *surcharge*; *surname*; *surrender*; *survive*. Cf. **super-**. [ME < OF < L *super* SUPER-]

**sur-**, var. of **sub-** before *r*: *surrogate*.

**su-ra** (sōōr'ə), *n.* Islam. any of the 114 chapters of the Koran. Also, **surah**. [1655-65; < Ar *sūrah* lit., row, step, rung]

**Su-ra-ba-ya** (sōōr'ə bā'yə), *n.* a seaport on NE Java: second largest city in Indonesia; naval base. 1,556,255. Also, **Su-ra-ba-ja**. Dutch. **Soerabaja**.

**sur-rah** (sōōr'ə), *n.* a soft, twilled silk or rayon fabric. [1880-85; appar. var. of SURAT]

**sur-rah** (sōōr'ə), *n.* Islam. *sura*.

**Su-ra-jah Dow-lah** (sə rā'jə dōw'lə), Siraj-ud-daula.

**Su-ra-kar-ta** (sōōr'ə kār'tə), *n.* a city on central Java, in central Indonesia. 414,285. Formerly, **Solo**.

**sur-al** (sōōr'al), *adj.* Anat. of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. [1605-15; < NL *sūralis*, equiv. to L *sūr* (a) calf of the leg + *-alis* -AL-]

**Sur-at** (sōō rat', sōōr'ət), *n.* a seaport in S Gujarat, in W India: first British settlement in India 1612. 471,815.

**sur-base** (sūr'bas'), *n.* Archit. a molding above a base, as that immediately above a baseboard, the crowning molding of a pedestal, etc. [1670-80; SUR- + BASE-]

**sur-based** (sūr'bast'), *adj.* Archit. 1. having a sur-base. 2. depressed; flattened. 3. (of an arch) having a rise of less than half the span. [1755-65; SUR- + (A)BASED lowered; modeled on F *surbaissé*, equiv. to *sur-* (intensive) + *baissé* lowered]

**sur-based arch**. See **drop arch** (def. 2). [1755-65]

**sur-cease** (sūr'sēs'), *v.* -ceased, -ceasing. *n.* -v.i. 1. to cease from some action; desist. 2. to come to an end. -v.t. 3. Archaic to cease from; leave off. -*n.* 4. cessation; end. [1400-50; SUR- + CEASE; r. late ME *surcesen* (v.) < MF *surcis* (ptp. of *surceoir*) < L *super* + *sedere* (ptp. of *sedere* to sit; see SUPERSEDE), equiv. to *super* SUPER- + *sedere* (ptp. of *sedere*) sit + *-tus* ptp. suffix, with *dt* > *ss*]

**sur-charge** (n. sūr'chāj; v. sūr'chāj', sūr'chāj'), *n.*, *v.* -charged, -charging. -*n.* 1. an additional charge, tax, or cost. 2. an excessive sum or price charged. 3. an additional or excessive load or burden. 4. Philately. a. an overprint that alters or restates the face value or denomination of a stamp to which it has been applied. b. a stamp bearing such an overprint. 5. act of surcharging. -v.t. 6. to subject to an additional or extra charge, tax, cost, etc. (for payment). 7. to overcharge for goods. 8. to show an omission in (an account) of something that operates as a charge against the accounting party; to omit a credit toward (an account). 9. Philately. to print a surcharge on (a stamp). 10. to put an additional or excessive burden upon. [1400-50; late ME *surcharge* (v.) < OF *surcharger*. See SUR-, CHARGE] -**sur-charge** (v.), *n.*

**sur-clin-gle** (sūr'sing'gōl), *n.* 1. a belt or girth that passes around the belly of a horse and over the blanket, pack, saddle, etc., and is buckled on the horse's back. 2. a beltlike fastening for a garment, esp. a cassock. [1350-1400; ME *surcingle* < MF, equiv. to *sur-* SUR- + *cingle* belt < L *cingulum*; see CINGULUM]

**sur-coat** (sūr'kōt'), *n.* 1. a garment worn over medieval armor, often embroidered with heraldic arms. 2. an outer coat or other outer garment. [1300-50; ME *surcoat* < MF. See SUR-, COAT]

surcoat  
(def. 1)  
(13th century)



CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b., blend of; blended; c., cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; \* , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

**sur-cu-lose** (sūr'kyə lōs'), *adj.* Bot. producing suckers. [1835-46; < L *suculosus* twiggy, equiv. to *sucul* (us) shoot, twig + *-osus* -OSE-]

**surd** (sūrd), *adj.* 1. Phonet. voiceless (opposed to sonant). 2. Math. (of a quantity) not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; irrational. -*n.* 3. Phonet. a voiceless consonant (opposed to sonant). 4. Math. a surd quantity. [1545-55; < L *surdus* dull-sounding, mute, deaf]

**sure** (shōōr, shūr), *adj.*, **sur-er**, **sur-est**, *adv.* -*adj.* 1. free from doubt as to the reliability, character, action, etc., of something: to be sure of one's data. 2. confident, as of something expected: sure of success. 3. convinced, fully persuaded, or positive: to be sure of a person's guilt. 4. assured or certain beyond question: a sure victory. 5. worthy of confidence; reliable; stable: a sure messenger. 6. unfailing; never disappointing expectations: a sure cure. 7. unerring; never missing, slipping, etc.: a sure aim. 8. admitting of no doubt or question: sure proof. 9. destined; bound inevitably; certain: sure death. 10. Obs. secure; safe. 11. **be sure**, to take care (to be or do as specified); be certain: *Be sure to close the windows.* 12. **for sure**, as a certainty; surely: *It's going to be a good day, for sure.* 13. **make sure**, to be or become absolutely certain: *I'm calling to make sure that you remember to come.* 14. **sure enough**, Informal. as might have been supposed; actually; certainly: *Sure enough, the picnic was rained out.* 15. **to be sure**, a. without doubt; surely; certainly. b. admittedly: *She sings well, to be sure, but she can't act.* -*adv.* 16. Informal. certainly; surely: *It sure is cold out.* Sure, I'll come. [1300-50; ME *sure* (< MF *sur*, OF *seur* < L *securus* SKURE) -**sure/ness**, *n.*

-**Syn.** 1. **SURE**, **CERTAIN**, **CONFIDENT**, **POSITIVE** indicate full belief and trust that something is true. **SURE**, **CERTAIN**, and **POSITIVE** are often used interchangeably. **SURE**, the simplest and most general, expresses mere absence of doubt. **CERTAIN** suggests that there are definite reasons that have freed one from doubt. **CONFIDENT** emphasizes the strength of the belief or the certainty of expectation felt. **POSITIVE** implies emphatic certainty, which may even become overconfidence or dogmatism.

-**Usage.** Both **SURE** and **SURELY** are used as intensifying adverbs with the sense "undoubtedly, certainly." In this use, **SURE** is generally informal and occurs mainly in speech and written representations of speech: *She sure dazzled the audience with her acceptance speech.* *It was sure hot enough in the auditorium.* **SURELY** is used in this sense in all varieties of speech and writing, even the most formal: *The court ruled that the law was surely meant to apply to both profit-making and nonprofit organizations.* See also **quick**, **slow**.

**sure-e-nough** (shōōr'ē nuf', shūr'ē-), *adj.* Older Use. real; genuine. [1535-45]

**sure-fire** (shōōr'fīr', shūr'f-), *adj.* sure to work; foolproof: a surefire money-making scheme. [1915-20; **SURE** + **FIRE**]

**sure-foot-ed** (shōōr'fōt'id, shūr'f-), *adj.* 1. not likely to stumble, slip, or fall. 2. proceeding surely; unerring: *his surefooted pursuit of success.* [1625-35; **SURE** + **FOOT** + **-ED**] -**sure/foot-ed-ly**, *adv.* -**sure/foot-ed-ness**, *n.*

**sure-hand-ed** (shōōr'han'did, shūr'f-), *adj.* 1. using the hands with skill and confidence; dexterous. 2. done with skill and proficiency: a sure-handed sketch of a proposed building. 3. displaying the skill and experience of an expert: a sure-handed politician. [1945-50] -**sure-hand-ed-ly**, *adv.* -**sure-hand-ed-ness**, *n.*

**sure-ly** (shōōr'lē, shūr'f-), *adv.* 1. firmly; unerringly; without missing, slipping, etc. 2. undoubtedly; assuredly, or certainly: *The results are surely encouraging.* 3. (in emphatic utterances that are not necessarily sustained by fact) assuredly: *Surely you are mistaken.* 4. inevitably or without fail: *Slowly but surely the end approached.* 5. yes, indeed: *Surely, I'll go with you!* [1300-50; ME *surliche*. See **SURE**, -LY]

-**Usage.** 2. See **sure**.

**Sûre-té** (sūr' tē), *n.* la (lā), the criminal investigation department of the French government.

**sure/thing**, 1. something that is or is supposed to be a certain success, as a bet or a business venture: *He thinks that real estate is a sure thing.* 2. something assured; certainty: *It's a sure thing that he'll refuse to cooperate.* 3. surely; for sure; O.K.; roger (often used as an interjection). [1830-40, Amer.]

**sure-ty** (shōōr'i tē, shōōr'tē, shūr'i tē, shūr'tē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. security against loss or damage or for the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; a pledge, guaranty, or bond. 2. a person who has made himself or herself responsible for another, as a sponsor, godparent, or bondsman. 3. the state or quality of being sure. 4. certainty. 5. something that makes sure; ground of confidence or safety. 6. a person who is legally responsible for the debt, default, or delinquency of another. 7. assurance; self-assurance. [1300-50; ME *surte* < MF; OF *seurte* < L *securitas*, s. of *securus* SKURETY]

**sure-ty-ship** (shōōr'i tē ship', shōōr'tē-, shūr'i tē-, shūr'tē-), *n.* Law. the relationship between the surety, the principal debtor, and the creditor. [1525-35; **SURETY** + **-SHIP**]

**surf** (sūrf), *n.* 1. the swell of the sea that breaks upon a shore or upon shoals. 2. the mass or line of foamy water caused by the breaking of the sea upon a shore, esp. a shallow or sloping shore. -v.i. 3. to ride a surfboard. 4. to float on the crest of a wave toward shore. 5. to swim, play, or bathe in the surf. -v.t. 6. to ride a surfboard on: *We surfed every big wave in sight.* [1675-85; earlier suff. of uncert. orig.] -**surf-a-ble**, *adj.* -**surf'er**, *n.* -**surf/like**, *adj.*

-**Syn.** 1. See **wave**.

**sur-face** (sūr'fis), *n.*, *adj.*, *v.* -faced, -facing. -*n.* 1. the outer face, outside, or exterior boundary of a thing; outermost or uppermost layer or area. 2. any face of a body or thing: the six surfaces of a cube. 3. extent or area of outer face; superficial area. 4. the outward appearance, esp. as distinguished from the inner nature: to

look below the surface of a matter. 5. Geom. any flat having only two dimensions; part or all of the boundary of a solid. 6. land or sea transportation, rather than airfoil. -*adj.* 8. of, on, or pertaining to the surface. 9. apparent rather than real; superficial: *the superficiality of surface judgments.* 10. of, pertaining to, or stage in the transformational derivation of a sentence belonging to the surface structure. -*v.t.* 12. to rise to the surface of; give a particular kind of surface to; make even or smooth. 13. to bring to the surface; to appear openly: *Depth charges surfaced the sub.* 14. to appear openly: *Depth charges surfaced the sub.* 15. to work on or at the surface. [1605-15; < F, equiv. to *sur-* + *face* FACE, appar. modeled on L *superficies* PERFICES] -**sur/face-less**, *adj.* -**sur/fac-er**, *n.*

**sur/face-active a/gent** (sūr'fis ak'tiv), *n.* any substance that when dissolved in water or an aqueous solution reduces its surface tension or the interfacial tension between it and another liquid. Also called **factant**.

**sur/face bound/ary lay/er**, Meteorol. the layer of air adjacent to the earth's surface, usually considered to be less than 300 ft. (91 m) high. Also called **sur/face lay/er**, **atmospheric boundary layer**, **atmospheric layer**, **ground layer**.

**sur/face condens'er**, a device condensing steam vapor by passing it over a cool surface. [1860-65]

**sur/face den/sity**, Physics. quantity, as of electric charge, per unit surface area.

**sur/face effect/ ship**, a large, ship-size air cushion vehicle operated over water. [1940-45]

**sur/face effect/ ve/hicle**. See **ACV** (def. 2).

**sur/face in/tegral**, Math. the limit, as the norm approaches zero, of the sum of the product of the area times the value of a given function of three variables at some point on each section. [1870-75]

**sur/face noise**, Audio. extraneous noise caused by physical wear or a physical flaw on a phonograph record or in a pickup system, rather than by a flaw in the equipment. [1930-35]

**sur/face of light/ and shade**, (in architecture) shades and shadows) a surface in a plane tangent to parallel rays from the theoretical light source, treated as a shade surface. Also called **light and shade surface**.

**sur/face of projec/tion**, the surface upon which image or a set of points is projected.

**sur/face of revolu/tion**, Math. a surface formed by revolving a plane curve about a given line. [1830-35]

**sur/face plate**, Mach. a flat plate used by machinists for testing surfaces that are to be made perfectly flat. Also called **planometer**. [1840-50]

**sur/face-print-ing** (sūr'fis prin'ting), *n.* planography. [1830-40]

**sur/face-rip-oned** (sūr'fis rī'pend), *adj.* (of cheese) ripened on the surface by molds or other microorganisms. [1940-45]

**sur/face road**, a road or street level with its surroundings: *surface roads and elevated highways.* [1905, Amer.]

**sur/face struc/ture**, Ling. (in transformational-generative grammar) 1. a structural representation of the final syntactic form of a sentence, as it is after the transformational component has modified deep structure. Cf. **deep structure**. 2. the structure of words that is actually produced. [1960-65]

**sur/face ten/sion**, Physics. the elasticlike force existing in the surface of a body, esp. a liquid, tending to minimize the area of the surface, caused by asymmetry in the intermolecular forces between surface molecules. [1875-80]

**sur/face-to-air** (sūr'fis tōō ār'), *adj.* 1. (of a missile, message, etc.) capable of traveling from the surface of the earth to a target in the atmosphere. -*adv.* 2. the surface of the earth to a target in the atmosphere: *surface-to-air missile fired surface-to-air.* [1945-50]

**sur/face-to-surface** (sūr'fis tōō sūr'fis), *adj.* 1. (of a missile, message, etc.) capable of traveling from the surface of the earth to a target also on the surface. -*adv.* 2. from a base on the surface of the earth to a target on the surface.

**sur/face-to-un-der-wa-ter** (sūr'fis tōō un'dər-wa-ter), *adj.* 1. (of a missile, message, etc.) traveling from the surface of the earth to a target under water. 2. from the surface of the earth to a target under water.

**sur/face wave**, Geol. a seismic wave that travels along or parallel to the earth's surface (distinguished from body wave).

**sur/face yeast**. See **top yeast**.

**sur-fac-ing** (sūr'fə sing), *n.* 1. the action or process of giving a finished surface to something. 2. the material with which something is surfaced. 3. the act or process of rising to the surface of a body of water. [1600; **SURFACE** + **-ING**]

**sur-fac-tant** (sūr'fak'tant), *n.* Chem. See **surfactant**.

**surf/ and turf**, a steak served with seafood, esp. filet mignon and lobster. Also, **surf-n-turf**.

**surf-bird** (sūr'fərd'), *n.* a sandpiperlike shorebird, *Aphriza virgata*, of the Pacific coast, breeding in the north and wintering in South America. [1830-40, Amer.]

**surf-board** (sūr'fərd', -bōrd'), *n.* 1. a long, narrow board on which a person stands or lies prone in riding a wave. 2. a board on which a person stands or lies prone in riding a wave. -*v.i.* 2. to ride a wave. [1875-80; **SURF** + **BOARD**]



**Traverse City** (trav'ers), a city in NW Michigan. 1851-6.

**traverse jury**. See **petty jury**. [1815-25]

**traverse rod**, a horizontal rod upon which drapes slide to open or close when pulled by cords.

**traverse-tine** (trav'or tén-, -tin), *n.* a form of limestone deposited by springs, esp. hot springs, used in Italy for building. Also, **travertine** (trav'or tin). [1545-55; < It. *travertino*, equiv. to *trans-across* (< *L. trans-TRANS-*) + *tiburtinus* (< *L. Tiburtinus*, equiv. to *Tibur* (< *Thurs*) the territory of Tibur (see *TIVOLI*) + *-inus* -IN-)]

**travesty** (trav'stē), *n.* *pl.* -ties, *v.* -tied, -ty-ing. —*n.* 1. a literary or artistic burlesque of a serious work or subject, characterized by grotesque or ludicrous incongruity of style, treatment, or subject matter. 2. a literary or artistic composition so inferior in quality as to be merely a grotesque imitation of its model. 3. any grotesque or debased likeness or imitation: a *travesty of justice*. —*v.* 4. to make a travesty on; turn (a serious work or subject) to ridicule by burlesquing. 5. to imitate grotesquely or absurdly. [1655-65; < *F. travestir*, ptp. of *travestir* to disguise < *it. travestire*, equiv. to *tra-* (< *L. trans-TRANS-*) + *vestire* to clothe < *L. vestire*; see *VESTR*)]

**Syn.** 1. See **burlesque**. 3. mockery, perversion, sham, distortion.

**traveller** (trav'is), *n.* 1. William Barret, 1809-36, U.S. soldier; commander during the battle of the Alamo. 2. a male given name.

**travois** (trav'oi), *n.* *pl.* -vois (-voiz'), a transport device, formerly used by the Plains Indians, consisting of two poles joined by a frame and drawn by an animal. [1840-50; Amer.; pseudo-F. sp. of earlier *travoy* < North American F. sp. of *CanF. travail* shaft of a cart to which the horse is hitched, F. frame in which unruly horses are held while they are shod (prob. < *LL. trepalum*; see *TRAVAIL*)]

**trawl** (tról), *n.* 1. Also called **trawl net**, a strong fishing net for dragging along the sea bottom. 2. Also called **trawl line**, a buoyed line used in sea fishing, having numerous short lines with baited hooks attached at intervals. —*v.* 3. to fish with a net that drags along the sea bottom to catch the fish living there. 4. to fish with a trawl line. 5. to troll. —*v.* 6. to catch with a trawl net or a trawl line. 7. to drag (a trawl net). 8. to troll. [1475-85; < MD *tragel* (n.), *tragelen* (v.); < *C. TRAIL*]. —*trawl-a-ble*, *adj.* —*trawl-a-ble*, *tray*, *n.*

**trawler** (tról'or), *n.* 1. a person who trawls. 2. any of various types of vessels used in fishing with a trawl net. [1590-1600; *TRAWL* + *-ER*']

**tray** (trā), *n.* 1. a flat, shallow container or receptacle made of wood, metal, etc., usually with slightly raised edges, used for carrying, holding, or displaying articles of food, glass, china, etc. 2. a removable receptacle of this shape in a cabinet, box, trunk, or the like, sometimes forming a drawer. 3. a tray and its contents: to order a breakfast tray from room service. [bef. 1050; ME; OE *træg*, trig; c. OSw *trō* corn measure; akin to *TREE*]

**tray** (trā), *n.* Australian Slang. a coin worth three-pence. Also called **tray bit**. [1895-1900; cf. earlier *argot tray*, tray three, a set of three, prob. ult. < *It. tre* (< *L. tres THREE*); cf. *TREY*]

**tray agriculture**, hydroponics.

**tray-a-ble**, a folding stand for supporting a tray.

**tray-to-done** (trā'zō don'), *n.* Pharm. a white crystalline powder, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O, used in the treatment of major depression disorders. [TR(I)- + AZO- + (PYRI)-DINE + -ONE]

**treacherous** (trech'or əs), *adj.* 1. characterized by faithlessness or readiness to betray trust; traitorous. 2. deceptive, untrustworthy, or unreliable. 3. unstable or insecure, as footing. 4. dangerous; hazardous: a *treacherous climb*. [1300-50; ME *trecherous* < AF, equiv. to *trecher* (deceiver) (< *trech(er)* to deceive + *-er* -ER) + *-ous* -OUS. Cf. *F. tricheur* trickster] —*treach'er-ous-ly*, *adv.* —*treach'er-ous-ness*, *n.*

**Syn.** 1. unfaithful, faithless, treasonous. 2. deceitful. —*Ant.* 1. loyal. 2. reliable.

**treachery** (trech'or ē), *n.* *pl.* -eries. 1. violation of faith; betrayal of trust; treason. 2. an act of perfidy, faithlessness, or treason. [1175-1225; ME *trecherie* < MF, OF, equiv. to *trech(er)* to deceive + *-erie* -ERY] —*Syn.* 1. See **disloyalty**. —*Ant.* 1. loyalty.

**treacle** (trē'kol), *n.* 1. contrived or unrestrained sentimentality: a *movie plot of the most shameless treacle*. 2. Brit. a. molasses, esp. that which is drained from the waste used in sugar refining. b. Also called **golden syrup**, a mild mixture of molasses, corn syrup, etc., used in cooking or as a table syrup. 3. Pharm. Obs. any of various medicinal compounds, formerly used as antidotes for opium poisoning. [1275-1325; ME, var. of *triacle* antidote < MF, OF < *L. theriaca* < Gk *theriakē*, *n.* use of fem. of *theriakē* concerning wild beasts, equiv. to *therion* (wild beast) + *-ia* (-ion dim. suffix) + *-akos* -AC] —*treac-ly* (trē'kle), *adj.*

**tread** (trēd), *v.* *trod*, *trod-den* or *trod*, *tread-ing*, *n.* —*v.* 1. to set down the foot or feet in walking; step; walk. 2. to step, walk, or trample so as to press, crush, or injure something (usually foll. by *on* or *upon*): to *tread on a person's foot*. 3. (of a male bird) to copulate. —*v.* 4. to step or walk on, about, in, or along. 5. to trample or crush underfoot. 6. to form by the action of walking or trampling: to *tread a path*. 7. to treat with disdainful harshness or cruelty; crush; oppress. 8. to perform by walking or dancing: to *tread a measure*. 9. (of a male bird) to copulate with (a female bird). 10. **tread on someone's toes or corns**, to offend or irritate someone. 11. **tread the boards**, to act on the stage, esp. professionally: He recalled the days when he had *trod the boards*. 12. **tread water**, a. Swimming, to maintain the body erect in the water with the head above the surface usually by a pumping up-and-down movement of the legs and sometimes the arms. b. Slang, to make efforts that maintain but do not further one's status, progress, or performance: He's just *treading water* here

until he can find another job. —*n.* 13. the action of treading, stepping, or walking. 14. the sound of footsteps. 15. manner of treading or walking. 16. a single step as in walking. 17. any of various things or parts on which a person or thing treads, stands, or moves. 18. the part of the under surface of the foot or of a shoe that touches the ground. 19. the horizontal upper surface of a step in a stair, on which the foot is placed. 20. the part of a wheel, tire, or runner that bears on the road, rail, etc. See *diag. under tire*. 21. the pattern raised on or cut into the face of a rubber tire. 22. See **caterpillar tread**. 23. **Railroads**, that part of a rail in contact with the treads of wheels. [bef. 900; (v.) ME *treden*, OE *tredan*; c. OFris *treda*, OS *tredan*, D *treden*, G *tretan*; akin to ON *tratha*, Goth *trudan*; (n.) ME *tred* footprint, deriv. of the v.] —*tread'er*, *n.*

**tread-die** (trēd'ī), *n.* *v.* -died, -diling. —*n.* 1. a lever or the like worked by continual action of the foot to impart motion to a machine. 2. a platform, as on a bus or trolley-car, for opening an exit door. —*v.* 3. to work a treadle. [bef. 1000; ME *tredel* stairstep, OE *See TREAD*, -LE] —*tread-ler* (trēd'lor), *n.*

**tread-die loom**. See **floor loom**.

**tread-mill** (trēd'mil'), *n.* 1. an apparatus for producing rotary motion by the weight of people or animals, treading on a succession of moving steps or a belt that forms a kind of continuous path, as around the periphery of a pair of horizontal cylinders. 2. any monotonous, wearisome routine in which there is little or no satisfactory progress. [1815-25; *TREAD* + *MILL*']

**treas.**, 1. treasurer. 2. treasury. Also, **Treas.**

**treason** (trē'zən), *n.* 1. the offense of acting to overthrow one's government or to harm or kill its sovereign. 2. a violation of allegiance to one's sovereign or to one's state. 3. the betrayal of a trust or confidence; breach of faith; treachery. [1175-1225; ME *trei(i)so(u)n* < AF, OF *treison* < *L. traditio* - (s. of *traditio*) a handing over, betrayal. See *TRADITION*]

**Syn.** 1. TREASON, SEDITION mean disloyalty or treachery to one's country or its government. TREASON is any attempt to overthrow the government or impair the well-being of a state to which one owes allegiance; the crime of giving aid or comfort to the enemies of one's government. SEDITION is any act, writing, speech, etc., directed unlawfully against state authority, the government, or constitution, or calculated to bring it into contempt or to incite others to hostility, ill will or disaffection; it does not amount to treason and therefore is not a capital offense. 2. See **disloyalty**.

**treason-able** (trē'zə nə bəl), *adj.* 1. of the nature of treason. 2. involving treason; traitorous. [1325-75; ME *tresonabil*. See *TREASON*, *ABLE*] —*treason-a-ble*, *adv.*

**treason-ous** (trē'zə ŋəs), *adj.* treasonable. [1585-95; *TREASON* + *-OUS*] —*treason-ous-ly*, *adv.*

**treasr.**, treasurer.

**treasure** (trē'zər), *n.* *v.* -ured, -ur-ing. —*n.* 1. wealth or riches stored or accumulated, esp. in the form of precious metals, money, jewels, or plate. 2. wealth, rich materials, or valuable things. 3. any thing or person greatly valued or highly prized: This book was his *chief treasure*. —*v.* 4. to retain carefully or keep in store, as in the mind. 5. to regard or treat as precious; cherish. 6. to put away for security or future use, as money. [1125-75; (n.) ME *tresor* < OF < *L. thesaurus* storehouse, hoard (see *THESAURUS*); (v.) ME, deriv. of the n.] —*treasur-a-ble*, *adj.* —*treasur-ess*, *adj.*

**Syn.** 1. 6. hoard. 5. value, esteem.

**treasure house**, 1. a building, room, or chamber used as a storage place for valuables; treasury. 2. a place or source where things of value or worth may be found: Books are the *treasure house of ideas*. Also, **treasure-house**. [1425-75; late ME]

**treasure hunt**, a game in which each person or team attempts to be first in finding something that has been hidden, using written directions or clues.

**Treasure Island**, 1. (italics) a novel (1883) by R. L. Stevenson. 2. an artificial island in San Francisco Bay, in W. California; naval base.

**treasurer** (trē'zər), *n.* 1. a person in charge of treasure or a treasury. 2. an officer of a government, corporation, association, or the like, in charge of the receipt, care, and disbursement of money. [1250-1300; ME *tresorer* < AF < *LL. thesaurarius*. See *TREASURE*, -ER'] —*treasur-er-ship*, *n.*

**Treasurer of the United States**, the official in the Department of the Treasury charged with the responsibility of issuing and redeeming paper currency as well as for the receipt, safekeeping, and disbursement of the federal government's money.

**Treasure State**, Montana (used as a nickname).

**treasure-trove** (trē'zər trōv'), *n.* 1. anything of the nature of treasure or a treasury that one finds: *Mother's attic was a treasure-trove of memorabilia*. 2. Law. any money, bullion, or the like, of unknown ownership, found hidden in the earth or any other place: in the absence of statutory provisions to the contrary it may be kept by the finder. [1300-50; ME < AF *tresor* *trōv* found treasure. See *TREASURE*, *TROVE*]

**treasury** (trē'zər ē), *n.* *pl.* -ur-ies. 1. a place where the funds of the government, of a corporation, or the like are deposited, kept, and disbursed. 2. funds or revenue of a government, public or private corporation, etc. 3. (cap.) the department of government that has control over the collection, management, and disbursement of the public revenue. 4. a building, room, chest, or other place for the preservation of treasure or valuable objects. 5. a collection or supply of excellent or highly prized writings, works of art, etc.: a *treasury of American poetry*. 6. **Treasuries**, Informal. Treasury bills, bonds, and notes. [1250-1300; ME *tresorie* < OF. See *TREASURE*, -Y']

**Treasury bill**, an obligation of the U.S. government represented by promissory notes in denominations ranging from \$1000 to \$1,000,000, with a maturity of about 90 days but bearing no interest, and sold periodically at a

discount on the market. Also, **treasury bill**. [1790-1800]

**Treasury bond**, any of various interest-bearing bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury Department, usually maturing over a long period of time. Also, **treasury bond**. [1855-60]

**Treasury certificate**, an obligation of the U.S. government represented by certificates in denominations ranging from \$1000 to \$1,000,000, maturing in one year or less with interest periodically payable by the redemption of coupons. Also, **treasury certificate**. [1785-95]

**Treasury note**, a note or bill issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, receivable as legal tender for all debts except as otherwise expressly provided. Also, **treasury note**. [1750-60]

**treasury of merits**, Rom. Cath. Ch. the superabundant store of merits and satisfactions, comprising those of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the saints. Also called **treasury of the Church**. [1920-25]

**treasury stock**, outstanding shares of stock reacquired and held by the issuing corporation. [1900-05, Amer.]

**treat** (trēt), *v.* 1. to act or behave toward (a person) in some specified way: to *treat someone with respect*. 2. to consider or regard in a specified way, and deal with accordingly: to *treat a matter as unimportant*. 3. to deal with (a disease, patient, etc.) in order to relieve or cure. 4. to deal with in speech or writing; discuss. 5. to deal with, develop, or represent artistically, esp. in some specified manner or style: to *treat a theme realistically*. 6. to subject to some agent or action in order to bring about a particular result: to *treat a substance with an acid*. 7. to entertain; give hospitality to: He *treats diplomats in the lavish surroundings of his country estate*. 8. to provide food, entertainment, gifts, etc., at one's own expense: Let me *treat you to dinner*. —*v.* 9. to deal with a subject in speech or writing; discourse: a *work that treats of the caste system in India*. 10. to give, or bear the expense of, a treat: Is it my turn to *treat*? 11. to carry on negotiations with a view to a settlement; discuss terms of settlement; negotiate. —*n.* 12. entertainment, food, drink, etc., given by way of compliment or as an expression of friendly regard. 13. anything that affords particular pleasure or enjoyment. 14. the act of treating. 15. one's turn to treat. [1250-1300; ME *treten* (v.) < OF *trēter*, *traitier* < *L. tractare* to drag, handle, treat, freq. of *trahere* to drag. See *TRACT*'] —*treat'er*, *n.*

**treat-a-ble** (trē'tə bəl), *adj.* able to be treated, esp. medically: Some diseases are *treatable but not curable*. [*TREAT* + *-ABLE*] —*treat-a-ble-ly*, *adv.*

**treat-ise** (trē'tis), *n.* a formal and systematic exposition in writing of the principles of a subject, generally longer and more detailed than an essay. [1300-50; ME *treteis* < AF *treteis*, akin to OF *traitier* to TREAT]

**treatment** (trē'tmant), *n.* 1. an act or manner of treating. 2. action or behavior toward a person, animal, etc. 3. management in the application of medicines, surgery, etc. 4. literary or artistic handling, esp. with reference to style. 5. subjection to some agent or action. 6. Motion Pictures, Television. a preliminary outline of a film or teleplay laying out the key scenes, characters, and locales. [1550-60; *TREAT* + *-MENT*]

**Syn.** 1. handling, management, conduct, approach.

**treaty** (trē'tē), *n.* *pl.* -ties. 1. a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations. 2. the formal document embodying such an international agreement. 3. any agreement or compact. [1350-1400; ME *trete* < AF < *L. tractatus* TRACTATE]

**treaty port**, Hist. any of the ports in China, Japan, or Korea through which trade with foreign countries was permitted by special treaty. [1880-85]

**Trebia** (trē'bīā), *n.* a river in N Italy, flowing N into the Po at Piacenza: Romans defeated by Hannibal near here 218 B.C. 70 mi. (113 km) long.

**Trebizond** (trē'bīzond'), *n.* 1. a medieval empire in NE Asia Minor 1204-1461. 2. Official name, **Trabzon**, a seaport in NE Turkey, on the Black Sea; an ancient Greek colony; capital of the medieval empire of Trebizond. 80,795.

**treble** (trē'bəl), *adj.* *n.* *v.* -bled, -bling. —*adj.* 1. threefold; triple. 2. Music. a. of or pertaining to the highest part in harmonized music: soprano. b. of the highest pitch or range, as a voice part, voice, singer, or instrument. c. high in pitch; shrill. —*n.* 3. Music. a. the treble or soprano part. b. a treble voice, singer, or instrument. 4. a high or shrill voice or sound. 5. the highest-pitched peal of a bell. —*v.* 6. to make or become three times as much or as many; triple. [1275-1325; (adj. and n.) ME < MF < *L. triplus* TRIPLE; (v.) ME *treblen*, deriv. of the adj.] —*treb-ly* (trē'b'lē), *adv.*

**treble clef**, Music. a sign that locates the G above middle C, placed on the second line of the staff, counting up; G clef. See *illus. under clef*. Also called **violin clef**. [1795-1805]

**treble staff**, Music. a staff, bearing a treble clef. [1900-05]

**Treblinka** (trē blēng'kā; Eng. trā blīng'kō), *n.* a Nazi concentration camp in Poland, near Warsaw.

**treb-uchet** (trē'yōt shet', trē'yōt shet'), *n.* a medieval engine of war with a sling for hurling missiles. Also, **trebuck-et** (trē'buk'it, trē'yōt ket'). [1300-50; ME < MF, equiv. to *trebucher* (er) to overturn, fall (trēs) across, over (< *L. trans-TRANS-*) + *buc* trunk of body < Gmc; cf. OE *būc* belly) + *-et* -ET]

**trecento** (trā chen'tō; It. trā chen'tō), *n.* (often cap.) the 14th century, with reference to Italy, and esp. to its

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part, set, equal; if, ice; oo, over, order, oil, book, box, out, up, urge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure. o = a as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; as in fire (fī'r), hour (oʊ'r). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (kraid'l), and button (but'n). See the full key on page 100.